

THE U.F.A.

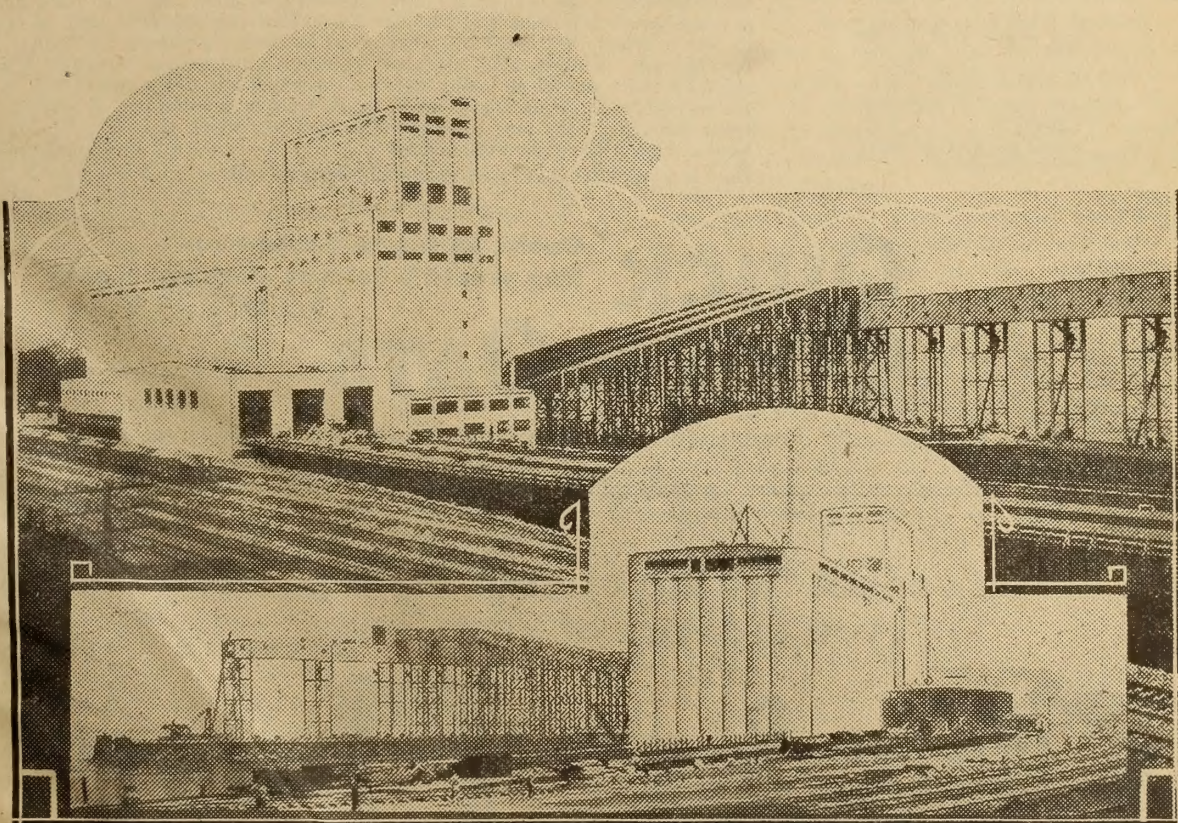
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VII

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1928

No. 23

ALBERTA POOL'S VANCOUVER TERMINAL



*Two views of 2,500,000 bushel elevator
now in operation*



The Big Hurry to Breakfast

Get this Pretty China

A bit of high quality china—such as you would buy for “best”—is found in every package of Quick Quaker marked “Chinaware”. Many women are making up sets of these dishes. Get a “Chinaware” package and feel the thrill of opening it and finding one of these pieces.

IN they come, pell-mell to breakfast, for they know that Quick Quaker is ready. It takes only $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 minutes to cook. It tastes so good they want it every morning.

Quick Quaker “feeds” you at the time you need food most. Its nut-like flavour is a relish and the digestive organs respond to its warm, creamy texture. No other cereal has such a perfect food balance. Protein, 16%, the growth element which fosters mental activity as well as bodily stamina; carbohydrates, 65%, the energy food. Your family needs Quick Quaker to sustain them throughout the long forenoon—the hours in which the hardest part of the day’s work is done.

Here is a breakfast that tastes good and feeds you well.

QUICK QUAKER OATS

**Cooks in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 minutes—
The world’s fastest cooking cereal**

The Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough and Saskatoon

175

You cannot be sure of your baking unless
you are sure of your flour

Quaker Flour

Always the Same Always the Best

Always bakes the same. Tested every
day in our own “home-baking” kitchen.

441

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W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

RAILWAY POLICY VINDICATED

The Alberta Government have accepted an offer for the sale of Alberta's Northern Railways at a price very much higher than the press or the public had anticipated. As the *Calgary Herald* stated on receipt of the announcement, the "policy of holding out for a price which coincides closely with the valuation they set upon the Provincial system has been handsomely vindicated."

Premier Brownlee, the Minister of Railways, the Government as a whole, and Mr. Smith's most capable deputy, are to be congratulated on this vindication.

Less than three years ago, Mr. Brownlee stated in the Legislature that the Government's offer to sell the E.D. & B.C. line and its subsidiaries for \$14,000,000 had been rejected and that neither company would make an offer for the road. The financial difficulties of the Province, due primarily to the burden of unprofitable railways, remained acute. It was in that year that the Government took charge of the operation of the line.

Twelve months later a railway which had consistently piled up from year to year successive operating deficits, had an operating surplus of over \$270,000. This year, while no figures are as yet available, there seems every reason to believe that the operating surplus will be a much more spectacular figure. The development of the North country and the efficient operation of the railway as a Government enterprise, have completely transformed the status of the road.

There is a large section of the public which is convinced that the Northern lines should logically have been brought under the control of and become incorporated in the National system. The C.N.R., however, for reasons which it is for Ottawa to explain, did not respond to the Alberta Government's offer. The opportunity remains, however, up to December 31st, for the National system to obtain a half interest in the railways.

* * *

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

Some months ago Premier Brownlee intimated in the Legislature that in view of the marked improvement in the position of the telephone and railway systems, the time was becoming more opportune to consider whether the Province might be in a position to carry out its own power development. He pointed out that the Telephone Department was well equipped to investigate the possibilities of transmission, and also, with the addition of certain specialists, to undertake the necessary development.

The disposal of the railways greatly simplifies the position. It means a heavy reduction in capital debt. It gives the Government an immense increase in freedom to undertake the development of such a natural monopoly as that of hydro-electric power, which we believe all of the people of the Province, with the exception of those who may have opposing interests, would wish to see developed as a public enterprise.

The success achieved by the Provincial railways since the Government took control has proved that given good management, utilities can be carried on as efficiently under public as under private ownership. And on the other hand, we have the record of Ontario, where a colossal hydro-electric power system, freed from political control, has for many years been supplying power to industry and to domestic consumers, at exceptionally low rates, as a public undertaking.

Power development and power transmission are among the most profitable of all industrial enterprises. The people of Alberta as a whole are entitled to the profits.

* * *

PREMIER BROWNLEE'S ILLNESS

Premier Brownlee, who has been ordered by his doctors to take a complete rest for two or three months, has declined to absent himself from his duties owing to heavy pressure of public business, but is wisely seeking to make some rearrangement of his work by dividing a portion of it among his Ministers.

The Premier has a reputation for thoroughness. He has a very intimate knowledge of the work of the administration in all its branches. He has been carrying a very heavy load. It will be the sincere desire of all the people of the Province that he may speedily be restored to good health.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Vegreville Debating Union Is Now Planned

To U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Local Secretaries of Vegreville Federal Constituency Association.

In further development of the idea of forming a debating union of the Locals throughout the Constituency as proposed at the Constituency Convention held at Lamont, by the resolution from Tofield Local. I would suggest that each Local wishing to join the union appoint one of its members as a director to represent the Local in the Union, and that these Directors meet at 3 p.m. on Saturday, October 21st, at Mundare for the purpose of getting the union properly organized.

Aims of Union

For the benefit of those Locals that were not represented at the Convention I might give an explanation of what the aims of this debating union are. The idea is that each Local will appoint a debating team; then the Directors who attend the meeting at Mundare on October 21st will select a sufficient number of subjects and allot the subjects to certain Locals that will debate them. The winning teams will then be allotted another series of subjects for debate, etc., until all the Locals are eliminated but one.

It is proposed to provide prizes for the winners in each series of debates, with a grand prize for the final winner.

Of course, the above is only a preliminary draft of what is proposed. The final arrangements will be made by the Directors attending the directors' meeting.

There is a wide range of suitable subjects that can be profitably debated by the farmers. Many of our most difficult problems have been solved in our Locals. Let us strip for action and put in a profitable winter.

Don't forget the date of the preliminary meeting, October 21st, at Mundare.

Yours fraternally,

A. Lunan,
U.F.A. Director.

Ft. Saskatchewan.

"COUNTRY LIFE VERSUS CITY"

Taking as her subject, "Country Life Affords a Better Opportunity to Develop Character than City Life," Miss Frances Kurp gave a most interesting talk to the Delburne Junior Local at its last meeting. Miss Kurp pointed out that while the city is man-made, God made the country in all its greatness and purity. At this meeting everyone answered the roll call by doing some stunts—some particularly good ones being done by some of the members. After the meeting, the losing team in the membership drive provided supper. In the words of the Local Secretary, Miss Mary Clifford, "It was stunning,"—chicken, salad, jellies, cake, being among the dishes served.

ANOTHER CURE FOR WAR

I have a scheme for ending war; it is this—no nation is allowed to enter a war until it has paid for the last one.—Will Rogers.

CHIEF FACTOR IN EVOLUTION

"The fittest (to survive in evolution) are . . . the most sociable animals, and sociability appears as the chief factor in evolution, both directly by securing the well-being of the species while diminishing the waste of energy, and indirectly by favoring the growth of intelligence."

—Peter Kropotkin, in *Mutual Aid*.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

(Contributed by a U.F.A. Member)

60 years ago: "I like to see a man who is proud of the 'Home' he lives in."
—Abraham Lincoln.

Today: I like to see a man who is proud of the Elevator he hauls his grain in. 600 Pool Elevators are required in Alberta. Get them. These Pool Elevators will be the intermediate means to secure comfortable, sanitary Homes for the Pool Members, of which they don't need to be ashamed.

"HIGH COST OF DYING"

Some interesting figures and facts about funerals are given in "Funeral Costs," by John C. Gebhart, published by G. B. Putnam Sons, New York.

Something will have to be done to prevent what a judge in Illinois called the attempt of some undertakers to "bury the estate with the deceased," states the *Western Producer*, which continues:

Figures are given of the comparative costs of being buried in different states of the Union. An enquiry regarding 2765 adult policyholders showed that in Baltimore the average cost was \$249. Newark headed the list with an average cost of \$493. Philadelphia showed an average cost of \$483.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Ph. D., of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says: "Our previous studies of the burial problem have convinced us that the underlying cause of excessive funeral charges is found in the multiplicity of undertakers. This conviction is fully borne out by the present study. During the past twenty-five years the number of undertakers has steadily increased, while the annual death rate has fallen off sharply with the result that the average undertaker is attempting to live on one funeral a week, while many are attempting to live on one funeral a month. The excessive overhead and unwarranted profit must be absorbed by the community. We were soon convinced, therefore, that unless efforts were made both by the public and the burial industry to concentrate business in fewer hands, the general level of burial charges can never be reduced. During the forty year period from 1880 to 1920 the number of undertakers increased 378 percent, while the annual number of deaths has increased 39 percent."

We can look with very little hope to the Burial Industry attempting to remedy this matter themselves. A move must come from the people. We must either start our own Burial Societies, or the municipality should undertake the whole work. To those who oppose such an

idea as municipal enterprise in this direction, there can be no reason why the undertakers should not own the cemeteries, and charge various prices for suitable lots according to the location and view. If the undertakers started a movement to corral the cemeteries, however, we think there are few people who would not raise a voice against it. Then why not bury the undertakers and let the city or municipality handle the whole business at cost? The matter is worth consideration.

The Bee that Swarmed Alone

Said a wise old bee at the close of day:

"This colony business doesn't pay.

I put my honey in that old hive

That others may eat and live and thrive:

And I do more work in a day, by gee,

Than some of the others do in three.

I toil and worry and save and hoard,

And all I get is my room and board.

It's me for a hive I can run myself,

And me for the sweets of my hard earned

Pelf."

So the old bee flew to a meadow alone

And started a business of his own.

He gave no thought to the buzzing clan,

But all intent on his selfish plan

He lived the life of a hermit free.

"Ah, this is great," said the wise old bee

But the summer waned and the days

grew drear,

And the lone bee wailed and dropped a

tear,

For the varmints gobbled his little store

And his wax played out and his heart

was sore.

So he winged his way to the old home

land,

And took his meals at a side-door stand.

Alone, our work is of little worth,

But together we're the lords of the earth;

So it's all for each and each for all—

United we stand, divided we fall.

—The Journal of Commerce.

BULMER BASKET SOCIAL

P. M. Sander, manager of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Company, Wilbur McKenzie of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, and Mr. John Thom were speakers at a basket social held by Bulmer U.F.A. Local on September 21st. The event was a success in every way, states F. F. Dalton, corresponding secretary, the proceeds being \$47.50. Six new members enrolled, bringing the roll call up to thirty-two. Meetings of this Local will be held on the first and third Fridays of each month. A dance is being arranged for October 5th.

POOL FIELD MAN MARRIED

Adam D. Babiuk, of Vegreville, Wheat Pool field man, was married on August 28th, to Miss Marie Nykiforuk, at the Greek Catholic Church, in Edmonton. Following the ceremony, three hundred and fifty guests attended the wedding supper and reception at the National Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Babiuk spent their honeymoon at Banff and Lake Louise. They will spend the winter in Edmonton, where Mrs. Babiuk will complete her studies for her A.T.C.M. degree and attend Normal School.

Grading Wheat on Protein Content

Would Proposed Change Be of Benefit to Majority of Farmers?
Or Would It Result in Lower Prices?—Some Serious
Objections to Protein System of Grading.



By
E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

FINAL ARTICLE

This year's grading of wheat shows that much the same difficulties are facing both the Grain Inspection Department and the farmers as troubled us last year, with the one difference that there is nothing like the same quantity of "tough" grades. The factors tending to reduce the grades are "frost" and "immature" kernels.

The protein factor would be of little or no help to the grower in such circumstances, not only because the extent of damage done to the crop is automatically reducing the grade below that at which it was proposed to apply protein testing, but also because of the difficulty in attempting to rely upon a "quantity" test without an actual milling and baking check up as well.

Low Grades May Be Heavy Protein

Allow me to reiterate in the words of Dr. Birchard, in a report to the Board of Grain Commissioners, this point:

"Dark hard vitreous kernels contain more protein than light colored soft starchy ones; consequently other things being equal, No. 1 Hard will be higher in protein than No. 1 Northern; No. 1 Northern higher than No. 2 Northern and No. 2 Northern higher than No. 3 Northern. Owing to the fact that frosted and green kernels often contain more crude protein than sound mature wheat, the lower grades frequently show a higher percentage of crude protein than the contract grades. Light bran frost such as is found in No. 3 Northern does not affect the protein content except possibly to a very slight degree. Analysis shows that dark green immature kernels and heavily frosted kernels picked out of the same car of wheat contain about 1.5 to 2 per cent MORE protein than the sound kernels. Also kernels which have been subject to very early frost (as this year, 1928—author) so that the shape of the kernel is badly affected, contain even higher percentages than sound kernels—3.2 per cent more in one instance."

Protein Alone Not Enough

And Mr. Frazer, the Chief Grain Inspector, stated:

"Protein alone does not determine the real milling value of wheat that has any damaged kernels, either frozen, shrunk or immature. Northern 3 carries 50-60 per cent of slightly frosted kernels, slight bran frost visible to naked eye, good and plump."

Damage by Frost or Bleaching

How may a farmer determine now whether he has real frost or bleach damage? Dr. Birchard says:

"Frosted wheat is not appreciably damaged for milling when it is very slightly blistered on the back and the damage does not extend around the berry to the crease."

"Bleached wheat is not damaged appreciably when it shows no signs of germination, is not swollen at the end—not sprung—and if, when cut across, it still has the hard vitreous appearance."

It was not clear to the members of the committee that the effect of applying a

This is the fourth and concluding article in an important series by E. J. Garland, U.F.A. member of Parliament for Bow River. Mr. Garland shows, by analysis of evidence presented to a committee of the House of Commons, that the suggested new system would raise very serious difficulties, and that certain strong objections to its adoption were brought before the Committee. Not one of the witnesses who were examined would answer in the affirmative the question: Will the introduction of protein content as a factor in grading improve the price or benefit the growers as a whole?

Preceding articles in this series appeared in *The U.F.A.* of August 1st, August 15th and September 1st.

protein test and selling wheat on the basis of its protein content as one factor would improve the average price received by the Canadian farmer. It is true that in years like the last one, when the protein was very low, such a test if practicable, would probably have returned to the grower of the high protein wheat a very handsome premium, but what of the balance of the crop if the high protein wheat is skimmed off and only the poor left to find whatever market it may? True, to some degree this process has actually been in use by the millers in Canada, and there is little doubt but that the quality of our export wheat is somewhat damaged because of the practice.

Result of Skimming High Protein

The Chief Grain Inspector was examined upon this point and answered as follows:

"Question.—If you are going to allow (under protein content selling) the importers of wheat in other countries to more readily skim off the high grade wheat what are you going to do with the large bulk of lower grade wheat left?

"Answer.—Just the same as they do on the other side of the line—sell it at a lower price.

"Q.—The lower grades will be depreciated in price?

"A.—Yes.

"Q.—Do you think that would be of any benefit to the wheat producers of Western Canada?

"A.—Candidly, I do not."

Later he gave as a reason for this statement the following:

"If you skim off 20 or 25 per cent of the wheat (having high protein content) and leave the rest, it will go into the public elevators. The private elevators do not want those low grades, nor do the millers want them." Later he modified this by intimating that if it were proposed to grade by protein itself, "that is a different matter." But he did not further elucidate his opinion.

A serious difficulty exists in the practical handling under protein testing of wheat that under the present system has all the qualities required by the Grain Act to be classed as No. 1 or 2 or 3, but which under protein testing would be found so deficient in protein as to be unable to

qualify. What farmer accustomed for years to secure No. 2 Northern for a fine, clear, heavy wheat is going quietly to acquiesce in a reduction of this wheat under the proposed change to a No. 4? Remember, it has all the characteristics required for a No. 2 today, but contains only 10.9 per cent protein. Yet it quite often occurs that due to certain climatic conditions none of our wheat could qualify in protein to be No. 1 or No. 2.

"No Number One Last Year"

For instance, just take last year—1927 crop. Dr. Birchard says:

"If the protein content were definitely fixed then in a year like the present one (the crop moving out last spring) we would have no No. 1 Nor., 14 per cent. We would have very little of No. 2 Nor., 13.9 to 13 per cent. No. 3 Nor., 12.9 to 12 per cent would be our present No. 1 Nor. No. 4 would be our present No. 2 at 11.9 per cent and No. 3. Then, if our present No. 1 Nor. were graded No. 3 and all our now No. 2 and most of our No. 3 were graded as No. 4, would that not lead to considerable confusion and dissatisfaction among the producers from year to year?"

On this point Mr. Snow, Grain Commissioner, was also examined by the committee, and stated that under the present system we have cars of No. 1, 2 and 3, that would not meet the protein requirements for even a No. 3, and then remarked

Grain "Up" in All but Protein

"If we had this system (protein grading) in force this year, I doubt if we would have had any No. 1 or No. 2 Nor. I think our crop would have been from No. 3 Nor. downward."

Discussion then took place as to the possibility of establishing another grade to take care of wheat that in all respects but protein content qualified for one of the three top grades. Dr. Birchard suggested that:

"No. 1 might be allotted 14 per cent protein to grade No. 1; No. 2, 13 per cent and No. 3, 12 per cent. What are you going to do with wheat that tests 11.9 per cent protein, is of fine color, plump, weighing 63 lbs. to the bushel and which would under present "visual" grading reach No. 3 or even No. 2? You cannot put that wheat with No. 4, which is damaged wheat.

"In some years there is a very large percentage of this kind of wheat."

It was, however, pointed out that the farmers would hardly be satisfied with one grade to embrace three present grades. And Commissioner Snow believed that it would be necessary to have three additional grades to meet the situation. Obviously, however, the addition of three more grades to the already large number existing would but further confuse and bedevil not only the farmer but the whole inspection system, and no one was prepared to recommend such a change.

Another Cause

Again what is to be done with "dried wheat?" It has been determined by the National Research Council that wheat

(Continued on page 26)

Province Agrees to Sell Northern Railways to C. P. R. for Approximate Total of \$26,000,000

Government Railway Policy of Past Few Years Vindicated by Sale at Figure Near Replacement Value—C.N.R. Given Opportunity to Acquire Half Interest in Lines—Premier Issues Statement in Behalf of Cabinet.

On September 20th, Premier Brownlee announced in behalf of the Government the conclusion of an agreement between the Alberta Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway for the sale of the Northern Railways, including the E.D. & B.C., and Pembina branch, the Central Canada, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; for the price of \$25,000,000, plus approximately another \$1,000,000 for commitments and expenditures on the extensions now being built.

One of the conditions of the agreement is that the Canadian National Railway has given express permission to participate in half the obligations and half the benefits, provided that it takes advantage of the opportunity before December 31, 1928. Acceptance of the offer would mean joint ownership of the railways by the two transcontinental systems.

The agreement is subject to confirmation and ratification by the Alberta Legislature, the Dominion Parliament and the C.P.R. shareholders, who meet in May next.

Terms of Sale

The terms of the sale are:

First—The payment of \$25,000,000 as follows:

(a) Assuming first mortgage bond of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway to the extent of \$9,420,000.

(b) Payment of the sum of \$15,580,000 as follows:

\$5,000,000 on the first of June, 1929.

\$5,000,000 in four years thereafter.

Balance, \$5,580,000 in ten years thereafter, with interest at four per cent. from the date of sale.

Second.—The purchaser assumes all payments made and commitments entered into the extensions now being made to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railways. As these extensions will probably involve another \$1,000,000 or more by the time

the sale is consummated, it will be seen that the total purchase price is in the neighborhood of \$26,000,000.

A Marked Advance

"This," said Premier Brownlee, "is a considerable improvement over the price the roads were offered for at the last session of the Legislature. Then the figure mentioned was \$23,500,000 or the full replacement value of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, plus one-half the replacement value of the Alberta and Great Waterways.

"By the payment of the first \$5,000,000 of the offer on June 1st, 1929, and another \$5,000,000 in four years, plus the balance spread over 10 years, the Provincial Treasury will be saved from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year over the offer submitted by Mr. Beatty on Monday. Mr. Beatty asked that payment start on June 1st instead of May 1st as requested by the Government, on account of the annual meeting of the shareholders being in May.

"This sale, I consider, vindicates the policy of the Government in holding on to the roads for a better offer. Our railway problem is not like that of any other Province or state. In its development our railway must go beyond our borders, and then the question arises whether we would invade another Province. Then, again, there would be the question of the constant demand for capital expenditures and the curtailment of other development because we would not wish to increase the capital debt too rapidly on account of the railways.

"Alberta gains not only through the substantial amount of the price to be paid, but through the relief it will get from heavy interest charges, amounting to \$1,100,000 per year, and from the constant demand for further capital expenditures. The sale price comes to within \$3,000,000 of the physical valuation placed on the properties and leaves some \$15,000,000 that the Province has paid out in interest charges as its contribution to the opening and development of the north country."

Mr. Brownlee paid a tribute to the services rendered by John Callaghan, Deputy Minister of Railways and manager of the E.D. & B.C. and affiliated lines, under the Department of Railways, of which Hon. V. W. Smith is in charge. To Mr. Callaghan's management of the business, the Premier stated, its present

Three Years' Railway History in Brief

1925—C.P.R. offers to lease E.D. & B.C., Pembina Valley, and Central Canada Railways for \$50,000 a year. Both C.P.R. and C.N.R. reject offer of Government to sell lines for approximately \$14,000,000. C.P.R. states that any offer they can make will be so low that Government would not consider it.

1926—C.P.R. increases rental offer to \$193,000. C.N.R. makes rental offer on division of profits basis. Both offers rejected. Alberta terminates old operating agreement with C.P.R., and takes over operation of lines, placed under Ministry of Railways. C.P.R. increases rental offer to \$250,000.

1927—Department of Railways makes operating surplus of \$274,000, as compared with operating deficit of \$135,504 on operation of above lines in 1926.

1928—January, joint offer of approximately \$17,000,000 made by C.N.R. and C.P.R. for purchase of above lines. Offer rejected by Legislature during session. Lacombe and North Western Railway sold to C.P.R. for approximately \$1,773,000.

1928—June 13, Alberta Government wires C.N.R. and C.P.R. offer to sell E.D. & B.C., Pembina Valley and Central Canada Railways, with A. & G.W. Railway, for \$25,000,000 plus about \$1,000,000 for commitments in connection with extensions under way and authorized.

1928—September 20, Government announces acceptance of offer by C.P.R. proviso made that C.N.R. may take fifty-fifty interest in lines.

good standing and the successful sale are largely due.

Premier's Statement

Premier Brownlee issued the following official statement in behalf of the Government:

"The purchase price is **First**: the payment of \$25,000,000 as follows: (a) Assuming first mortgage bonds of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway to the extent of \$9,420,000; (b) payment of the sum of \$15,580,000 as follows: \$5,000,000 on the 1st June, 1929; \$5,000,000 in four years thereafter; balance \$5,580,000 in ten years thereafter, with interest at 4 per cent from the date of the sale.

"**Second**: The purchaser assumes all payments made and commitments entered into the extensions now being made to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada railways. As these extensions will probably involve another \$1,000,000 or more by the time the sale is consummated, it will be seen that the total purchase price is in the neighborhood of \$26,000,000. The company further agrees to complete sixty miles of additional extension in the next five years. It was not possible to get any commitment with respect to the coast outlet, but it will be remembered that in the joint offer submitted at the last session the presidents of the two railway companies would make no commitment whatever in this respect.

"In the first offer made by Mr. Beatty, on his return from the Peace River, the \$15,580,000 was to be paid in ten years

ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT



PREMIER BROWNLEE

with interest at 4 per cent. In the subsequent negotiations that have taken place this was improved to provide for the instalments of principal as above indicated.

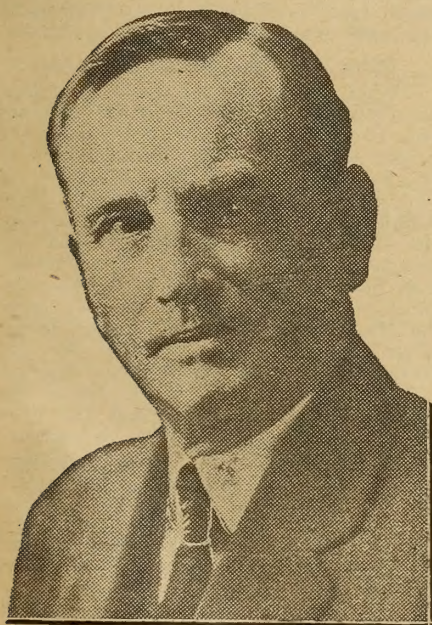
"The history of the negotiations since the last session is as follows:

Offer to Both Companies

"Immediately following the session the Premier and Minister of Railways visited the east and saw the two railway presidents, but no additional or better offer would be considered at that time. Accordingly on June 5 the Government notified both presidents that the joint offer would not be accepted, and the Canadian National railways was notified that the Government would not accept its offer to purchase the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, the Government again insisting in these letters that all the Provincial railways must be considered in any sale. Having received no reply to these communications, on June 13 the following wire was dispatched to each of the two railway presidents:

"For your information I am authorized to say that the Government is prepared to consider a price of \$25,000,000 for an immediate sale of its entire railway undertakings, being the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railways, and the Pembina Val-

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS



HON. V. W. SMITH

ley Railway. In addition to this price, the purchaser must assume all payments and commitments already made on the extensions from Whitelaw to Waterhole and Wembley to Hythe. In the event of a sale the purchaser will have to agree to make reasonable extensions to these lines."

"The offer made by the Canadian Pacific Railway is approximately the terms stated by the Government in this wire of June 13.

"The Government points out: First—that the amount of the sale is within approximately \$3,000,000 of the replacement value of the Provincial roads as estimated by Mr. Callaghan, and what-

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Important to Wheat Pool Members

THE GROWER'S RIGHTS

(By POOL PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT)

"There is no object in confusing the issue which has arisen between farmers and some line elevator companies as to the farmer's right under the Canada Grain Act to send his grain to the terminal of his choice, by bringing the Pool into the controversy."

This statement was made by Wheat Pool officials when asked to comment on the position taken by certain members of the Grain Trade in the *Calgary Herald* of September 27.

"Under the growers' contract with the Pool the wheat of the grower never becomes the property of the Pool.

"In the Pool's contract with the Grain Trade under which they agree to handle wheat of Pool members through their elevators and deliver it to the Pool, the grower's right to name the terminal is expressly preserved, as will appear from the following clause of that contract:

"Clause 15—The Pool agrees that all Pool grain of whatever class forwarded to terminal points will be handled through any elevator the company desires PROVIDED THAT THIS CLAUSE SHALL NOT DEPRIVE THE GROWER OF ANY RIGHTS HE MAY NOW HAVE UNDER THE CANADA GRAIN ACT."

Re Crop Security

Once again we desire to emphasize the importance of our Pool members making certain that their entire wheat crop is marketed on Pool basis. Practically all

mortgage companies, trust companies and banks, as well as Soldier Settlement Board, Debt Adjustment Department, and rural credit societies have signified their willingness to permit marketing through the Pool of the share of wheat accruing to them under crop security. They have made it clear that as far as they are concerned, the grower is free to market his wheat in whatever manner he may desire. This applies to not only the grower's own share of his crop, but also to any share to which the creditor may be entitled under crop security.

If any Pool member should experience any difficulty, he should understand that his case is being dealt with as an exception to the general rule, and he should expect to be given some good and sufficient reason why he should not be accorded the same treatment as is being shown to the great majority of other Pool members.

No doubt some creditors will require Pool members to deliver their share under crop lease to the elevators as Pool wheat in the name of the creditor. In this way initial payment and growers' receipts will be made out direct to the creditor interested.

Any Pool member having difficulty making arrangements as outlined should communicate at once with the head office of the Pool, and every effort will be made to assist in arranging so that the entire crop of our Pool members is marketed through Pool channels.

Council of Agriculture Applies for Removal of Cement Duty

Twenty Representatives of Industry, Led by Professor Jackson, Oppose Farmers' Application—Spirited Session—A. E. Darby, Secretary, Presents Brief for C.C.A.

Application for the removal of the cement duty of 8 cents per hundred pounds, general rate, was made at Ottawa in behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture before the Tariff Advisory Board on September 25th by Arthur E. Darby, Secretary and Director of Economic Research for the Council.

The application, according to *The Manitoba Free Press*, which reports the hearing to the length of several columns, precipitated a very spirited session. Mr. Darby announced that he spoke in behalf of 70,000 farmers of Western Canada, and made a detailed and closely analytical examination of the operation of the present tariff on cement, and the heavy toll which it levies upon the primary producers, while "R. J. Deachman, representing the Consumers' League of Canada, was beside Mr. Darby in the seats which have come to be reserved for these two advocates of low tariff. Over against them," says the *Free Press*, "were the representatives of the cement industry, some twenty in number, led by Professor Gilbert Jackson of Toronto University."

The Winnipeg newspaper states that the figures presented by the C. C. A. representative drew fire from the cement industry's representatives, who challeng-

ed the accuracy of his statement in regard to the net earnings of the Canada Cement Company. Mr. Darby proceeded at once to give his authority,—the bond company who had sold the company's stock to the investing public. The circular was examined, and it was admitted that the brief was quite accurate, and the company's counsel then claimed that they had figures which shed a further light on the subject. "Indeed," adds the *Free Press*, "one of the cement men paid Mr. Darby the compliment of expressing great surprise at the amount of accurate information which he had ferreted out."

Mr. Darby reviewed the history of the cement combine from 1909, when "eleven companies purchased in cash or stock for \$14,822,250, were united into a single concern, the Canada Cement company, which issued stock and bonds for \$29,000,000, valuing the properties merged at \$27,134,786.92. Of the \$13,500,000 of common stock issued at the time, \$2,155,850 appears to have been given as part payment for the plants acquired. A bonus of common stock was also given to the purchasers of preference shares, equal to 25 per cent of the par value of the preference shares allotted.

(Continued on page 30)

Alienating Canada's Power Resources by Order-in-Council

A Decision in the Case of the Seven Sisters Power Site Which Is Charged With Political Dynamite.

The granting of the franchise to one of the most valuable of Canadian hydro-electric power sites—the Seven Sisters site in Manitoba—to one of the great power trusts, without consultation of Parliament by the Dominion Government or of the Manitoba Legislature by the Government of that Province, has aroused widespread protests and alarm throughout the Dominion.

Newspapers of high standing in various parts of Canada have condemned in the strongest terms, "this latest measure of special privilege for the benefit of private power interests," as the *Ottawa Citizen* describes the transaction.

While these newspapers in other Provinces have protested, the Alberta dailies have been silent. Why?

While the *Winnipeg Tribune* and the *Ottawa Citizen* have not hesitated to condemn the decision of these two Governments, the corresponding newspapers in Alberta have had nothing to say. Why not?

While the *Ottawa Citizen*, which has been an independent supporter of the Liberal administration at Ottawa, has attacked boldly the Liberal Government's action in this matter, even the Conservative press in Alberta has ignored the issue. Why has it been ignored?

Because the matter is of concern to the people of this Province, where corporate interests are also engaged in an effort to obtain a strangle-hold upon our power resources, and because, for whatever reason, the people of Alberta have been deprived of the opportunity to learn through their own daily papers how extensively the Seven Sisters deal has been condemned, and on what grounds, we quote below editorials from a Manitoba and an Ottawa newspaper.

The first quotation is from the *Winnipeg Tribune*. The editorial was written on the eve of the alienation of the site to private interests, when there still seemed to be some hope of Hon. Charles Stewart being persuaded to withhold the license.

The second quotation is from an editorial in the *Ottawa Citizen*, after the lease had been granted.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" COMMENT

The *Tribune* said in part:

"Whatever reason for haste may have existed six months ago, there is none today. The construction season is nearly over, whatever show of activity might be made, no real construction work would be done on the Seven Sisters Falls plant until next spring, even if the lease were granted next week. The Legislature of Manitoba will be meeting within four months at most. It could be called to meet in two months time, without straining precedents.

"Mr. Bracken refused a lease direct from Mr. Stewart's hands on the ground that the Government had no legal authority from the Legislature to accept it. It is equally true that the Government has no moral authority to speak for the Legislature in disposing of Seven Sisters Falls.

Public Opinion Against Deal

"Public opinion in Manitoba, which Mr. Stewart said would have to be heard before he would consider granting the lease, has in point of fact hardened against the deal. All the elected representatives of the people who have expressed themselves on this question are opposing the application. Ordinarily when the Government considers a question of particular interest to one Province, and of no interest to the others, it is guided by the opinions of its supporters from that Province. In this case the Federal members from Manitoba are resisting the application more vigorously now than they were last June. All the members from Winnipeg, two of them supporters of the Government, and two of them Labor members who gave the Government aid and support at several critical junctures—are strongly opposed to it. The Conservative party in the Province is

campaigning vigorously against it. Premier Bracken's own supporters are by no means unanimous, and after their caucus recently it was indicated that several members would oppose it.

"If in this situation the Federal Government feels competent to act, to alienate permanently one of the great assets of the people of Manitoba, it will have to do so entirely on its own responsibility. The people of Manitoba will deal with the Bracken Government, for its part in the surrender of this power site. But the Bracken Government will be able to succeed in its double-dealing only through the assistance of the Government at Ottawa. The people of Manitoba will not forget this fact."

THE COMMON AND THE GOOSE

(*Ottawa Citizen*)

"Fortunes have been made by people on the inside in politics in just such transactions as the alienation of Seven Sisters Falls from the public domain. Some people knew that the Government had committed itself to this latest measure of special privilege for the benefit of private power interests. They bought stock in the Winnipeg Electric Company knowing that when the order-in-council went through to hand over the falls, estimated to be worth 28 million dollars, the value of the stock would rise.

"This business of alienating valuable natural resources from the heritage of the people of Canada used to be regarded with grave suspicion. Perhaps the public may still be inclined to hold the responsible parties to strict accountability.

"This Government will make no political fortune, however, by having played the part of Pandarus to Premier John Bracken and the privileged interests. In

recent years, it has been shown more than once in Parliament that Canada's diminishing natural resources cannot be bartered away with impunity.

The Grab That Failed

"In the first session of this present Parliament, lobby Liberals came down with a great scheme to grab off the power resources along the route of the Georgian Bay canal. They very nearly succeeded in getting the necessary legislation through the House of Commons, but so much opposition developed during the session that the scheme came under the searchlight of awakened public opinion outside. It had to be dropped. It is becoming politically unsafe to put predatory measures through Parliament when the people of Canada are watching.

"There would have been little prospect of getting the approval of Parliament to hand over Seven Sisters Falls in Manitoba to privileged interests: hence the haste of the conspirators to put through the deal by order-in-council before the Provincial Legislature or the Dominion Parliament could intervene. Premier Bracken waited until the session of the Manitoba Legislature had ended before allowing it to be publicly known that he had made an agreement to waive the right of the Province to develop the power at Seven Sisters Falls. He knew the difficulty of having to defend an indefensible transaction in the Legislature.

Came to Instruct the Government

"When the agents of special privilege came to Ottawa last spring, to instruct this Government about transferring the power site, they found themselves confronted with the strong opposition of Federal members of Parliament from Manitoba. In the face of this opposition the Government found it expedient to postpone the transaction. The responsible Minister at the head of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Stewart, gave the House to understand that no precipitate action would be taken by the Government. The Manitoba Federal members urged, as did the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bennett, that the Provincial Legislature be given the opportunity to pass upon any proposed alienation of natural resources before the Federal Government allowed the Falls to pass from public control. Parliament prorogued with Mr. Stewart's assurance to Mr. Bennett in the House of Commons last June as follows:

"A very grave difference of opinion exists with respect to the disposition of the Seven Sisters Falls. I may assure my honorable friend that until that difference of opinion is settled I am not going to issue any license for that water power. I think I may assure my honorable friend of that."

"As with the Bracken administration, however, influences have operated in Ottawa to bring the Dominion Cabinet into line with the requirements of special privilege. The expedient of the order-in-council between sessions has been used once again to allow alienation of the natural resources of Canada.

"It is no answer to say that the order-in-council is the usual method of granting applications for the privilege of acquiring power sites from the Dominion. Some of the most scandalous transactions in the history of Canadian politics have been by

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The Unsolved Riddle

"Every civilization that has so far existed in the world has been aristocratic or plutocratic; it has repudiated brotherhood, and established slavery and exploitation, with the twin consequences of luxury at the top and misery at the bottom; and so it comes about that the great unsolved riddle of history is how to build a civilization that will endure. I find myself living in a country which is going ahead repeating the old blunders and crimes. I look at America—with my own eyes, not the colored spectacles of the press—and I see in all essentials the same plutocracy I would have seen had I lived in ancient Rome. . . . I plead with the young writer to identify himself with the real ideals of an awakening industrial democracy. . . . There is a happier day coming, when an enlightened community will foster vital art, and a writer may speak the truth without fear of boycott and extinction. I do not attempt to deal with that day, which seems far off and dim to our clouded vision. Ours is the time of pain and sacrifice, when the honest man's reward is the knowledge of a service rendered to the race. It is a time of knavery enthroned, and buncombe and triviality set up in the seats of glory. But the movement for social justice is organizing itself and acquiring power; it has its champions in every civilized land—including the greatest of artists; I think we shall not have to wait many decades in America for the coming of a literature based on scientific optimism and constructive social vision."—Upton Sinclair, in "Money Writes."

Correspondence

IS LATIN WORTH WHILE?

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Allow me a few words about the study of Latin, in reply to Mr. C. W. Noddings, in *The U.F.A.* of August 1st.

Mr. Noddings says: "There is no doubt that a knowledge of Latin and Greek roots is of the utmost importance to the student of English, and it is impossible to know English well without a considerable knowledge of Latin."

A Different Thing

I wish to remind those of your readers who have studied Latin or Greek, and to inform those who have not, that a knowledge of the root-words is quite a different thing from a knowledge of the language.

One might know the meaning of every word in the Latin dictionary and not be able to read a single sentence in Latin. Words in Latin have from three to thirty different forms or inflections, depending on the use of the word in the sentence. Latin sentences are very complicated affairs. To unravel their meaning requires years of study of Latin syntax. Learning the primary meaning of the words, or the roots of the words, is a very small part of the study of Latin.

Only Sensible Way

The only sensible and practical way to learn Latin and Greek roots is from a good English dictionary, which gives the derivation of every English word derived from other languages. The student of English should learn the root or etymology when he looks up the word, and only when he needs the word. He will never need to know the roots of words that he thoroughly understands.

Every minute that a student spends with his etymological English dictionary

is worth as many hours spent on Latin or Greek, as far as his knowledge of English is concerned.

Even in the study of French or Spanish, a knowledge of Latin is of no great advantage if one has a thorough knowledge of English. Most of the words in the romance languages have their corresponding words in English.

Here are eleven words copied from one-half page of a little Spanish book I am reading: embargo, grande, compromiso, respiracion, comision, evangelicos, templo, conferencia, victoria, pastor, pulpito. These are all easily recognised from their English equivalents. There are only three other words on the same half-page that I am able to spot from their Latin cousins; and I took a six years' course in Latin.

Learn English first and use your dictionary when necessary, but only when necessary. Connect language with life. *A dead speech is useless except to get a diploma.*

W. H. AYKROYD, B.A., M.D.

821 E. Ashley Street,
Jacksonville, Florida.

TO EXTEND BENEFITS OF GRADING

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Systems of grading have been instituted and regulated through governmental acts and agencies, and there is no doubt that both producer and consumer have derived a great deal of benefit from these systems. They have proven beneficial to both producer and consumer.

This letter is written with the object of calling attention to the possible benefits to all consumers, both rural and urban, of an extension of the grading system to certain products of commercial industry, from which the public is sometimes served with commodities of varying qualities, and therefore values, at a uniform price.

I refer particularly to gasoline. We are made to pay a uniform tax on gasoline while numerous brands vary considerably in quality as determined by test. It seems to me unfair that a uniform tax should be collected on a commodity which may vary in value. I think the public should be protected in this matter, as they are protected by the Weights and Measures Act, and in the same way that consumers are protected with regard to wheat, and eggs and butter, etc.—by a guarantee as to quality such as is provided by a system of government grading.

Some of the gasoline we are now buying is little better than kerosene. The larger producers by no means distribute gasoline of the higher test.

I offer this suggestion for the consideration of our legislators and to provoke thought on the subject among the membership of the U.F.A. and Wheat Pool.

Let commercial products be graded up where necessary; and let us start by getting proper and uniform value for the enormous amount of money which is poured into our gas tanks.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. HODSON.

Nanpanton Farm, Wetaskiwin.

"THE ARGENTINE U.F.A."

W. J. Jackman, representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool in the Argentine, whose article on a farmers' convention in that South American republic was published in *The U.F.A.*, and commented upon by Bert Huffman in our correspondence columns, has requested publi-

cation of his answer to certain questions raised by Mr. Huffman.

Mr. Jackman expresses appreciation of Mr. Huffman's letter, but adds that he showed a little misunderstanding of the subject which had been raised in some respects, and adds: "Rural Argentina is neither so well nor so effectively organized as Western Canada. The Federacion is not much younger than the U.F.A. It was organized in August, 1912, and is therefore 16 years of age this month, but its achievements are not to be compared with those of our rural organizations."

"It must be borne in mind that the Federacion is the only agrarian organization of its kind. It covers a wide territory," (as Mr. Huffman's letter points out) "and it also undertakes many activities, such as the writing of insurance, the distribution of agricultural implements, and the retailing of farm supplies, groceries and clothing, and to a very limited extent the marketing of produce."

"If a comparison were made, it would have to be with Western Canada as a whole, and not with our own Province only; and the Federacion fades into insignificance alongside the combined forces of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section."

Canadian Farmer Miles Ahead

"With regard to accomplishments—and they are what count in the final analysis with the group as with the individual—the Canadian farmer is miles ahead of his Argentine brother. Take Alberta for example. Begin with our solid group at Ottawa, fighting, and fighting well, for our interests in the Dominion Parliament. Then consider Edmonton, with our Farmer Government giving the Province the best administration it has ever had. Don't forget our Hail Insurance Board, our Wheat Pool, our Livestock Pool, our Dairy Pool, our Poultry Pool, and the scores of co-operative stores up and down the Province. Don't forget our Young People's University Week, and the recently inaugurated Co-operative Institute."

"Duplicate these things, or many of them, in the sister Provinces, and you have a tremendous force at work in the rural economic life of Western Canada that certainly cannot be equalled or even approached in any South American country."

Mr. Jackman says he is sure Mr. Huffman appreciated these things fully, but that the wording of his letter might give the impression that Alberta had something to learn from the Argentine in the matter of rural organization, and proceeds:

"There are many fine men in the Argentine association, and they are doing good work. But they have different conditions to meet to those of Canada; a different class of people, with a different mentality, to deal with. And, partly no doubt because of easier climatic conditions, there has not been the same economic pressure as we have experienced to serve as a compelling impulse in the forcing of reforms."

Mr. Jackman states that Tacuman, referred to in Mr. Huffman's letter, is not in the wheat growing area, and that no wheat is grown there. "The sugar industry," he says, "predominates, and it was because of difficulties between the growers and the factory owners that organizers from the Federacion were sent

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Your Rights Under the Canada Grain Act

(From the *Western Producer*, Saskatoon)

The rights of the individual grower under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act are very important. No legislation or organization can make the grading system equitable and just, unless the individual grower does his part in taking advantage of the rights especially provided for him under the legislation governing the handling and grading of grain.

The rights of the grower are specifically set forth below in the language of the Act and every Pool member is urged to read and carefully digest the paragraphs that follow.

Right to Designate Terminal

Of special importance to Pool members is that portion of the Act containing the so-called Campbell Amendment, with reference to the right of the grower to name the terminal destination of his grain. It will be recalled that the present reading of the Act (Subsection 2 of Section 150 of the Canada Grain Act) was only assented to by Parliament after the farmers of Western Canada, through the Wheat Pools, had pressed for it, following its rejection by the Agricultural Committee of the House in 1925. This amendment was originally drafted by Mr. Justice Turgeon, after the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission (of which he was chairman), had reported. The amendment is now incorporated in the Act, however, and, briefly, provides that when the grower returns the receipt covering his grain in store, to the elevator company issuing it, and pays or tenders payment of the handling and other charges accumulated up to the time of the return of the receipt, the elevator company must deliver to the grower, or to his order, or if he (the grower) so desires, in quantities not less than carload lots, on track at any terminal elevator in the western inspection division (which includes Port Arthur and Fort William).

In other words, the grower who has grain in store in a line company may pay, or tender payment for, the storage and other charges and demand delivery of his grain by the elevator company at any terminal elevator (Pool terminals, for example) that he may designate, likewise being guaranteed the weight and grade of the grain.

Elevator companies, however, are most anxious to handle all grain through their own terminals that has been stored in their own country elevators. Their interest in this is a financial one, owing to the comparatively greater earnings of terminal, as compared with country elevators. The Pool is in an exactly similar position, except that on behalf of its members it desires to handle through its own terminals, all of the Pool grain possible, in order that the returns to the grower may be increased by the amount of the net terminal charges each year.

The line elevator companies, since this amendment, have evolved a new form of storage ticket, which, if accepted by the grower, would seem to relieve the elevator company from the responsibility of delivering to his order. The new form of ticket reads that the grain is accepted from the grower "For account of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited" and is intended to mean that the grower relinquishes his title to his grain in favor of the Pool and at the same time abandons his right to name the terminal destination of the grain.

Need Not Accept New Form of Ticket

The Board of Grain Commissioners have taken the attitude that the new form of ticket is a proper one, if

title to the grain passes to the Pool on delivery, but they have, in reply to a request from the Pool for a ruling, stated that "any farmer, Pool or non-Pool member, delivering grain to either Pool or line country elevators, can demand tickets in form as provided by grain act." In other words, while the elevator companies will probably insist on using the new form of ticket, the grower need not accept it and may, if he wishes, demand a form of ticket which will retain for him the title to his grain and the right to decide that it must be consigned to a Pool terminal. In some cases the elevator agent may tell the grower that he has no other form of ticket for Pool grain than the one containing the words "For account of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited."

But in this case the ticket may be restored to its original form and the right of the grower certified if the agent strikes out the words "For account of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.," and places his initials beside the line used to strike them out.

The right of the grower still exists to name the terminal destination of his grain. It is in the grower's power to secure his rights and the sole purpose of this circular is to acquaint him with those rights.

The following are the sections of the Canada Grain Act specifically designating the rights of the grower, including the one above referred to:

DISAGREEMENT AS TO GRADE OR DOCKAGE **Sample of Grain May be Transmitted to Chief Inspector**

"Section 162. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator and the person delivering the grain to such elevator for sale, storage or shipment at the time of such delivery, as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain out of each hopper load as delivered and at least two quarts from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable receptacle properly tied and sealed and marked subject to inspector's grade and dockage, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection."

DUTY OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

"Section 163. The chief inspector shall, as soon as practicable, examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and adjudge the proper grade and dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled, and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in carload lots and subjected to official inspection."

FINDING BY CHIEF INSPECTOR

"Section 164. (1) As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjusted the grade and dockage he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment

and finding and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

FINDING CONCLUSIVE

"(2) The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive.

PAYMENT TO AND FINAL SETTLEMENT WITH FARMER

"(3) Where the disagreement as to grade and dockage arises on the sale of the grain by a farmer to such country elevator the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered him by the elevator, but the final settlement shall be made on the basis of grade and dockage given by the chief inspector."

TICKETS

"Section 165. The ticket or tickets issued in the case of grain sold or stored under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be in forms A1 or B1 as the case may be and shall in each case, set out, among other things, the grade offered by the elevator operator or owner to the owner of the grain."

SPECIAL BIN GRAIN Storage in Special Bins

"Section 158. (1) Whenever the person operating a country elevator agrees with the owner of any grain to store it in such a manner as to preserve its identity, it shall be stored in a special bin or bins, and shall be called special binned grain, and in such case only the weights, insurance and preservation of the identity of the grain shall be guaranteed by the said operator, and he shall mark on the storage receipts given therefor the words 'Special bin,' and number or numbers by which such special bin or bins are known in such elevator.

SAMPLES TO BE PRESERVED

"(2) In every case where grain is stored in any country elevator in a special bin the warehouseman shall draw a fair and proper sample, in the presence of a

person delivering the grain, out of each hopper load as delivered, and such sample shall be properly preserved in a suitable receptacle which shall be numbered and sealed, until after such special binned grain has been shipped and inspected, and the owner thereof has notified the warehouseman that he is satisfied the identity of the grain has been preserved.

PROVISION AND CUSTODY OF RECEPTACLE FOR SAMPLE

"(3) The receptacle shall be provided by the warehouseman and the sample shall be placed therein in the presence of the owner. The receptacle shall be secured by a padlock which the owner of the grain shall provide, and the key of which he shall retain. The warehouseman shall be the custodian of the receptacle and sample."

USE OF SAMPLE TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF GRAIN

"Section 159. In case after the shipment has been inspected, the owner is of the opinion that the identity of the grain has not been preserved, he shall **within fifteen days** notify the warehouseman of the fact and both parties thereupon shall forward the sample sealed, charges prepaid, to the chief inspector to be compared with the shipment. The decision given by the chief inspector in such cases shall be final and binding on both parties."

"Section 150. (2) Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment of tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it has been taken into store, or to his order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage, or, if he so desires, in quantities not less than car load lots, on track at any terminal elevator in the western inspection division or at a proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth, so soon as the transportation company delivers the same at such terminal, and the certificate of grade and weight is returned."

Can Dry Grain Without Injury, Is Determined

Milling and Baking Qualities Need Not Suffer, States Report

Following a two years' investigation, the Associated Committee on Grain Research of the National Research Council, have established the fact that grain can be dried without injury to its milling and baking qualities, according to an announcement made from Winnipeg on September 24th. The committee has made a thorough study of all problems associated with the drying of tough and damp wheat. Experiments were also carried on by the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, and the results in all these cases were found to be uniform with those obtained by the national council.

The investigation was conducted to settle the question as to the effect of heat-drying on the milling and baking qualities of wheat, the experiment being made through a drier so constructed as to give absolute control over all conditions of drying.

The committee agreed that 180 degrees F. is the maximum safe temperature for the drying air where it enters the grain.

With regard to the storage of grain, experimental results show that sound grain, stored during the winter in a damp condition, undergoes no deterioration. The applicability of these results to elevator storage has not been investigated.

Charged by the Dominion Government with the investigation of protein as a grade factor, two varieties were tested with the result that Farker's Marquis and Hard Federation were found to be inferior, in baking and miling quality, to Marquis.

PLAN WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

Arrangements for taking a world agricultural census in 1930 have been practically completed, the countries, colonies, and mandate territories which have promised active participation in the census representing approximately 98 per cent of the agriculture of the world, according to Leon M. Estabrook, director of the census for the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Mr. Estabrook was formerly chairman of the crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was loaned by the Department to the International Institute. He is at present making a brief visit to the United States.

The results of the census will be published probably in 1931 or 1932. The

figures will give the number and size of farms, the area and production of important crops, and the number of each kind of livestock by age and sex classifications. In the Northern Hemisphere the census will be taken after the crops of 1929 are harvested, probably in the early months of 1930. In the Southern Hemisphere, where seasons are reversed, the census will cover crop production of the year beginning July 1, 1929, and ending June 30, 1930, probably in the early months of the winter there.

Each country participating in the work will take the census with its own organization and methods, following a standard form furnished by the Institute of Agriculture, and will summarize and publish its own results. These results when available will be brought together in world tables and published by the institute at Rome, probably in 1931 or 1932.

"Inasmuch as this is the first attempt to make a world-wide census of agriculture," Mr. Estabrook declared, "the scope of the census is necessarily limited mainly to number and size of farms, area and production of important crops, and number of each kind of livestock by age and sex classifications. However, each country is free to obtain such additional data as its organization and resources will permit."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

"Join the Wheat Pool and Reap all you Sow."

Wheat shipments from Queenstown are expected to exceed 900,000 bushels.

During the month of August the Alberta Wheat Pool received almost 4,000 new contracts.

On Wednesday, September 12, the Pool elevator at Vulcan took in 12,000 bushels and shipped 6,500 bushels.

At Mayerthorpe the Pool elevator received the first load of this season's wheat which was delivered by E. Sherratt.

The Granum district is stronger for the Wheat Pool than ever before. The sign-up in the second series is greater than that under the first series.

St. John, N.B., Harbor Commission Board have awarded a contract for the erection of a grain elevator at that port of 1,500,000 bushels' capacity.

Clyde has a new 40,000 bushel capacity Pool elevator. This elevator received the first load of wheat at that point, the grain being produced on George Cooper's farm.

F. H. Roberts, of Grande Prairie, has signed the Wheat Pool Contract covering 190 acres of wheat. Mr. Roberts is a well-known citizen of that district.

In one western Nebraska town four truck drivers were arrested for speeding through the streets of the city. Their cargo was wheat and their alibi was that they must keep the combines going.

A new disc separator has been installed in the Prince Rupert elevator operated by the Alberta Wheat Pool. The cleaning and drying capacity of the elevator has been doubled.

J. M. Hanna of Roycroft, has signed a second series Wheat Pool contract. The success of the Pool during its five years of existence has attracted many of the leading farmers into its ranks, particularly in the Peace River country.

Western Australia is developing fast as a wheat growing state. The yield on last year's crop was over 35,000,000 bushels from 3,000,000 acres. It is anticipated there will be nearly 4,000,000 acres under crop in 1929.

Mrs. G. Nannable, of Barons, writes as follows under date of September 13th:

"Received from the Pool elevator our cheque. It was like a little gold mine. Who would not be a Pool member? Three cheers for the Wheat Pool!"

The Alberta Wheat Pool elevators have been the busiest places in the Province since harvesting commenced. The distribution of one million dollars excess earnings has shown the Pool farmers that when they can possibly do so they should patronize their own elevators.

The *Camrose Canadian* furnishes the information that the first load of wheat

delivered at that point was taken in by the Alberta Pool elevator. This was wheat grown by J. A. Munson on his farm three miles west of Camrose. The wheat was delivered August 31st.

About 40 million acres are under field crops in the three Prairie Provinces, according to the Dominion Bureau's estimate. In 1915 the total was approximately 22½ million acres, and in 1910, 13½. This gives an idea of the tremendous increase in farming in Western Canada.

The wheat production reported to date in 28 countries, totals 2,606,306,000 bushels, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the 2,552,877,000 bushels from these countries in 1927, when they produced 72 per cent of the world's total, exclusive of Russia and China.

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Government Demonstration Farm at Lethbridge, recently signed a Wheat Pool Contract and is now a full-fledged member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The contract was turned in to head office by E. E. Eisenhauer, field service man in the Lethbridge district.

Canada's surplus wheat from the 1927 crop moved to tidewater as follows:

By Canadian ports on the Pacific, 86,500,000 bushels.

By Canadian Atlantic ports, 57,600,000 bushels.

By United States' ports, 135,325,000 bushels.

Art Ziegler, formerly with head office staff at the Wheat Pool in Calgary, has

been transferred to Edmonton where he will be assistant to W. H. Boyle who is in charge of the Wheat Pool office in the McLeod Building in that city.

R. B. Saunders, who has been agent of the Pool elevator at Okotoks has also been transferred to the Edmonton office.

"There is dawning in the West a fine beneficial co-operative movement among the farmers in marketing their products. Nothing is so weak as the farmer single-handed, nothing so strong as the farmer united, and if farming is to be brought to the same plane as other national industries scientific management and co-operative selling are necessary."—Sir Henry Thornton.

The *Toronto Globe* comments on the opponents of the Wheat Pool worrying over the possible predicament of the Pool facing the handling of a tremendous crop with lower prices. The *Globe* concludes that the whole principle of co-operation has stimulated a new spirit among Western farmers and there is no reason to expect that the system will be endangered by the problems of a year of heavy harvest.

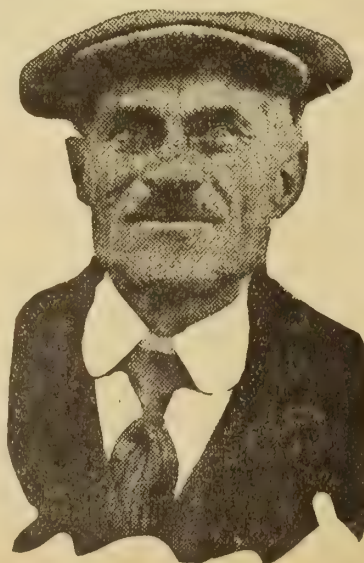
The *Nebraska Farmer* asks the United States' Government to come to the aid of the grain farmer in the United States and help him finance his utilities. This farm newspaper declares that if the Wheat Pools and other co-operatives of the United States had elevators now it would be of tremendous assistance to the movement. It points out that while the Canadian Wheat Pool members contributed their own money for their own elevators such a course is hardly practicable now in the United States.

The *Scottish Co-operator*.—"The revolutionary principle is one of destruction; the co-operative principle is one of accumulation; the former pulls down, the latter builds up; the former scatters, the latter gathers; the former reaps without sowing, the latter sows to reap."—William King.

"Associates must learn to feel association, not as the mere gathering together of a number of men for common profit, in one room or other place of work, but as the development of an organic fellowship, of an invisible yet most real body with a unity and wholeness of its own, and whose every member shall work in his appointed sphere, under one guidance, for the good of all."—J. M. Ludlow.

"Co-operation supplements political economy by organising the distribution of wealth. It touches no man's fortune, it seeks no plunder, it causes no disturbance in society, it gives no trouble to statesmen, it enters into no secret associations; it contemplates no violence; it subverts no order; it envies no dignity; it asks no favour; it keeps no terms with the idle, and it will break no faith with the industrious; it means self-help, self-dependence, and such share of the common competence as labor shall earn or thought can win, and this it intends to have."—G. J. Holyoake.

Signed Pool Contract

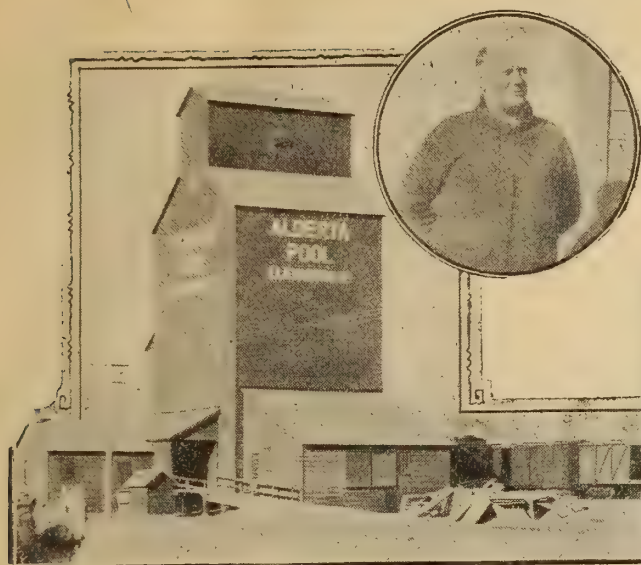


NICK TAITINGER

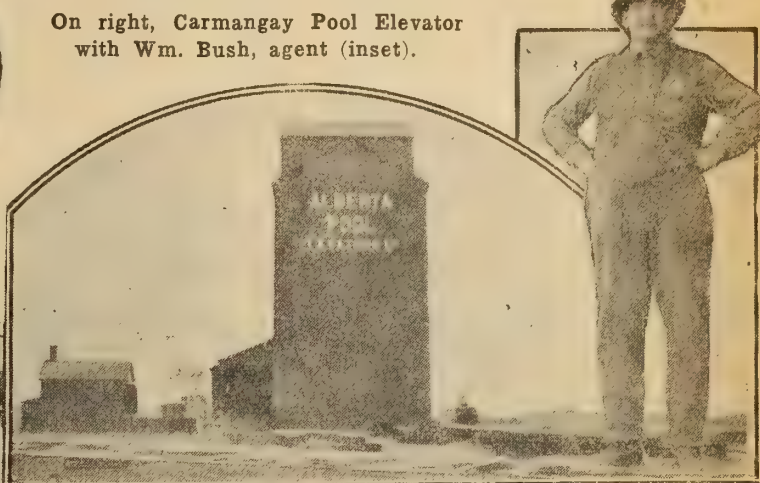
of Claresholm, widely known Southern Alberta farmer who signed a Wheat Pool Contract covering one thousand acres of wheat.

Making Pool History

Pool Elevator Which Leads in Handlings During 1927-28 Crop Year



On left, Vulcan Pool Elevator with E. G. McLean, agent (inset).



On right, Carmangay Pool Elevator with Wm. Bush, agent (inset).

The Alberta Pool elevators, 160 in number, handled twenty-seven million bushels of wheat last year, an average of 170,000 bushels per elevator.

Vulcan Pool Elevator had the largest handling, namely, 433,945 bushels. As can be imagined, the Pool agent, E. G. McLean, had a busy time of it. A second Pool elevator is being built at Vulcan to accommodate the large volume of Pool wheat. Last year a total of over 900,000 bushels of Pool wheat was delivered at Vulcan.

The Carmangay Pool elevator came second on the Pool list, 406,211 bushels being handled last year. Wm. Bush is Pool agent at this point. This crop year the Pool sign-up around Carmangay is greater than during the First Series contracts, and the Pool elevator is one of the busiest spots in Alberta.

Warner Pool elevator handled 376,280 bushels last year, J. G. Evans being the agent. This was the third highest Pool elevator handlings.

Coaldale Pool elevator came fourth. Norman Nelson was agent last crop year, when 374,745 bushels were handled. In five days' time during last October this elevator handled over

109,000 bushels, 63,441 bushels received and 45,820 shipped out. The engine never stopped running all week.

The list of handlings at the first seventeen Pool elevators for last crop year is:

Vulcan, 433,945 bushels, E. G. McLean, agent.
Carmangay, 406,211 bushels, Wm. Bush, agent.
Warner, 376,280 bushels, J. G. Evans, agent.
Coaldale, 375,745 bushels, Norman Nelson, agent.
Provost, 373,276 bushels, G. K. Greig, agent.
Bindloss, 330,804 bushels, Geo. Robson, agent.
Arrowwood, 325,179 bushels, F. Miller, agent.
Champion, 318,562 bushels, F. Watts, agent.
Chinook, 303,388 bushels, L. H. Dawson, agent.
Oyen, 296,147 bushels, A. Castor, agent.
Iron Springs, 294,983 bushels, S. A. Nicholas, agent.
Strome, 288,299 bushels, C. F. Kringer, agent.
Stavely, 282,354 bushels, W. Blaney, agent.
Naco, 282,292 bushels, A. Pierson, agent.
Hussar, 281,278 bushels, R. C. Armstrong, agent.
Three Hills, 271,669 bushels, O. DeValeriola, agent.
Dalemead, 270,477 bushels, J. H. Dixon, agent.



On left, Coaldale Pool Elevator with Norman Nelson, agent last year (inset)
Below, six-horse outfit owned by E. Griffin delivering wheat to Carmangay elevator.



Results Depend on Effort

Practical and Theoretical Co-operation.

"Already a very great deal of effort has been put forth to inaugurate co-operation among the people, but it has been found very difficult to get practicable co-operative enterprises started and carried on in a practical way.

"Many people very zealously preach the gospel of theoretical co-operation but are unable to make the practical application. Many of them seem unable to differentiate between starting at the top and at the bottom. But when a practical start is made, it is difficult for many of those who have expressed absolute confidence in co-operation to maintain their interest in the more or less slow process of carrying on the enterprise.

"It seems to be hard for many to understand that co-operative result cannot come without sustained effort. They seem to think that co-operation is designed to reduce or eliminate effort instead of to change the result of effort.

"Not getting immediate spectacular results, they cannot realise that they are getting any results, and soon become discouraged. The only immediate normal result that we can reasonably hope for is a slow, almost imperceptible improvement of conditions.

"The rapidity of the progress of a practically conducted co-operative enterprise depends entirely on the amount of practical co-operation behind it."—H. W. Wood.

Says Alberta Pool Elevators Surprise

Excess Earnings Dispel Delusion That Line Elevators Are Losing Proposition

G. C. Porter, of Winnipeg, writes to the *Vancouver Sun* as follows:

One million dollars excess profits have been earned by the 305 rural elevators of the Consolidated Wheat Pool in Alberta. This is the amount now being returned to Pool members in that Province for the grain they delivered from the 1927 crop. The other 1200 country elevators of the Pool in Saskatchewan and Manitoba have done equally as well, but the excess profits for distribution have not yet been announced.

But in Alberta the cost of operation, all expenses for the year, 6 per cent interest provided for and 5 per cent depreciation, have been deducted and \$1,000,000 is now going forward to the Pool members.

This does not in any way relate to the payments for grain to Pool patrons, and includes deductions for an emergency fund.

Basis Is Given

The basis of distribution is: Two cents per bushel for all wheat shipped over the platform to Pool elevators; 3½ cents on all wheat specially binned in Pool elevators and 4 cents per bushel delivered to Pool elevators on the cash ticket basis.

Announcement of this new source of revenue to thousands of farmers who are in the co-operative organization came as a complete surprise, for it has always been understood that country elevators operated at a loss and the old private system defended this view but maintained that they were constructed and operated as a convenience to grain growers and for the purpose of getting volume for the big

FARM STORAGE

The result of the distribution of Pool elevator excess earnings has been a great rush to deliver grain to our facilities. Pool elevator employees are doing the best they can but in the majority of cases are having quite a task in handling the flood of grain being delivered. Where a Pool member can possibly hold back his deliveries he should do so. If deliveries are held back until December 15th 1c per bushel farm storage will be paid. If held back until January 15th, 2c per bushel will be paid for farm storage. The initial payment will be increased by this amount.

terminal elevators owned by the big line companies.

Charges Discussed

Pool elevators make the same charge as private companies for handling grain, 2 to 3½ cents per bushel.

It had long been maintained by grain growers of Western Canada that they were being charged too much for this service, but in the absence of any personal experience with the rural and terminal elevator end of the industry they had been forced, until the Pool began to acquire elevators, to accept the verdict of the private elevator owners.

So, if the Pool experience in cost of administration, with its 1500 elevators in the West, is a fair average, the private companies, operating some 3800 elevators in the three Provinces, have been extracting millions in excess elevator charges. Based on the Pool showing for the 1927 crop, it would average \$12,750,000 excess charges for the 3800 rural elevators of private line companies. Charges for service are similar in both cases. There have been at different times charges of extortion by private interests for this service, but they were denied.

CONTRACT FIDELITY

Washcoorg.—The Supreme Court of the United States last winter unanimously upheld the Co-operative Marketing Act, thus placing its stamp of approval upon the co-operative laws of 42 states and declaring in so many words that co-operation "promotes the common interest," and that the court "has recognized as permissible some discrimination intended to encourage agriculture." It was a case of an independent company luring a member away from his co-operative association, inducing him to violate his membership agreement and sell to the company the product which his agreement bound him to market through his own association. The company lost and incidentally was compelled to pay the penalty of a fine, all a mere detail in establishing once and for all that farmers' co-operatives not only have some of the legal rights of private business but have further a preferential standing protecting them against destruction by private interests and recognizing them as the more essential of the two to the future of the nation.

The association does not ask the right or expect any special concessions above that of any other enterprise, but does propose that it shall not be made the victim, without recourse, of some types of vicious solicitation and propaganda and to the end that its position of fidelity may be maintained with its members you are invited to report contract violation cases

to your branch management. Infidelity strikes at you since the contract is a mutual agreement among producers.—D. S. McDole, Auditor.

Pool Meetings

Following is a list of meetings to be held on behalf of the Wheat Pool during October. The speakers will be Adam Babiuk, Wheat Pool service man; Wm. Irvine, M.P.; and Michael Luchkovich, M.P.

October 19, 8 p.m.—Glidehurst School.

October 20, 8 p.m.—Wilton Park School

October 21, 2:30 p.m.—Ukrainian Hall, in vicinity of Weed Creek School.

October 22, 8 p.m.—Fredericksheim School.

October 23, 8 p.m.—New Sarepta School.

October 24, 8 p.m.—Beaumont.

PROPHECY

Milling, Liverpool, England.—A few years ago, when there was an abundant supply of wheat in the world, an urban gentleman, of whose knowledge of the grain trade no one had hitherto heard, obtained sudden fame by predicting that by the Christmas of that year the price of bread would be reduced to 6d. per quartern. It was a comforting thing to say, particularly at a time when there was a good deal of unemployment, but the sixpenny loaf did not materialise.

This year, also, because there is a large crop of wheat in North America, it is again predicted, but from more expert quarters, that the public may be able soon to buy bread at 1½d. per lb. Incidentally, as we have shown elsewhere, this is already possible in some districts but on account of competition rather than economic values.

A big surplus of wheat in exporting countries certainly indicates low level prices, but "orderly marketing" is more capable now of holding up prices than was the case when the market was overwhelmed with supplies regardless of its present or future powers of absorption. This season will certainly be a severe test for the "orderly marketing" program, and for that reason alone prophecy in the grain trade has become even more dangerous than it was when the marketing of the wheat crop was an unorganized and unregulated affair.

Some Recent Large Acreage Signers of Second Series Contracts

Wm. B. Laqua, Foremost, 340 acres; R. Siewert, Wrentham, 700 acres; Mrs. Anna Westergreen, Wrentham, 400; N. X. Hansen, Hill Spring, 300; Carl L. Smith, Enchant, 450; Lars Odland, Enchant, 450; Carl Herrmann, Schuler, 400; T. E. Boulton, Nobleford, 350; Mrs. Frances Quinsey, Calgary, 395; G. Malchow, Stavely, 500; Fred C. Malchow, Stavely, 500; W. S. Clark & Son, Hussar, 400; Geo. L. Peterson, Namaka, 470; W. P. Frederick, Strathmore, 325; David Tetz, Beiseker, 380; F. R. Davis, Acme, 300; E. G. Talbott, Alsask, Sask., 300; H. E. Briley, Oyen, 300; John Raugust, Hanna, 300; J. H. Weymark, Drumheller, 320; J. O. Ertel, Craigmyle, 320; D. Todd Irving, Delia, 360; Geo. N. Coates, Drumheller, 320; W. H. Lowe, Mecheche, 300; John J. Rutledge, Monitor, 300.

Wm. and Alfred Hansen, Hayter, 300; C. A. Cousineau, Hughenden, 300; Gust

Lindstrandt, Camrose, 300; McIsaac Bros., Lamoureux, 300; Jacob Miller, Wembley, 330; John Stephenson, Dimsdale, 300; A. Rathwell, Waterhole, 300; Paul Hoel, Waterhole, 350; August N. Thielen, Allerston, 300; Paul Vornbrock, Allerston, 350; R. H. Chase, Masinasin, 300; Albert Thompson, Nemiscam, 400; P. F. Skroch, Foremost, 400; Otis Staples Lumber Co., Wycliffe, B.C., 655; W. W. Austin, Magrath, 300; August Wilcinsky, Magrath, 600; Harold Perry, Chin, 850; Louis Carlson, Granlea, 425; J. Miller, Barons, 880; Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, 1000; S. Backus, Carnforth, 300; Wilber L. Long, Claresholm, 500; Charles Gonyea, Vulcan, 620; H. C. Heath, Nanton, 420; A. A. Bearcroft, Majorville, 300.

Norman Oliver, Arrowwood, 500; Frank Oslund, Gold Spring, 310; Frank Powell, Beynon, 500; Mrs. Florence Snaith, Strathmore, 350; J. W. Borwick, Drumheller, 300; Wm. Miller, Youngstown, 300; Charlie Knauff, Gabba, 390; W. W. Smith, Delia, 400; Robert Smythe, Craigmyle, 600; J. G. Rees, Craigmyle, 300; P. C. Arvidson, Craigmyle, 425; Geo. E. Davis, Craigmyle, 320; M. Lenfesty, Lawsonburg, 300; R. Shandera, Craigmyle, 300; Christian Weisenburger, Trochu, 325; Konrad Buchert, Trochu, 450; B. Phillips & Sons, Halkirk, 500; Helmer Halvorsen, Provost, 330; Wellington Belfry, Dimsdale, 500; Hermenegilde Messier, Wainwright, 400; H. E. Nicklarsen, Rosebud, 550; Henry Clark, Rosebud, 330; Pete Dueck, Grassy Lake, 340; R. W. King, Taber, 380; W. J. Robinson, Lethbridge, 385; Comstock Bros., Rosebud, 1200; Mrs. H. K. M. E. Olsen, Chicago, Ill., 380; F. A. Watt, Longview, 400; F. O. Bulger, Bassano, 800; Edward Auld, Brant, 400; Mrs. M. E. Burke, Chauvin, 300; F. E. Boswell, Majorville, 320.

I. W. Groff, Majorville, 610; Geo. M. Greaves, Bassano, 640; Clara R. Blake, Hussar, 400; Peter Neufeld, Grassy Lake, 660; Arthur Larson, Grassy Lake, 310; Dan McRae, Empress, 300; Chas. McNecly, Warner, 500; M. F. Hill, Vulcan, 300; J. B. Hayden & E. H. Nettleton, Nobleford, 330; J. F. King, Bassano, 455; E. L. Johnson, Hussar, 300; H. J. Johnson, Spring Coulee, 440; Adolph Rom, Craigmyle, 380; M. E. Nelson, Burdett, 635; R. W. Jell, Granum, 320; John Willms, Grassy Lake, 330; J. J. O'Neill, Lethbridge, 600; V. T. Saunders, Empress, 300; G. E. Drysdale, Foremost, 1200; Jack Foesier, Munson, 330; J. H. Crough, Hussar, 425; R. H. Dresser, Rockyford, 1050; Helen H. Fletcher, Chicago, Ill., 650; Hannah M. Hanson, Foremost, 300; Mrs. M. I. Larson, Bindloss, 360; Spence Morrison, High River, 600; D. F. Nielsen, Benalto, 320 acres.

AN EXAMPLE TO SOUTH AFRICANS

A recent issue of the *Farmer's Weekly*, published in South Africa, contains an article by T. B. Herold, managing director of the "Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa," who discusses the benefits of collective bargaining and sets up the Wheat Pool in Canada as an example for the South African farmers to follow, and by which they would best be able to solve their problems. Hereunder are extracts from the article referred to:

"The solution of the problem is in the hands of the farmer himself; he must build up a true Co-operative spirit throughout the country, but co-operation does not mean that the few must work for the benefit of the many; all must work together, and pool their interests to the advantage of the whole body of farmers.

"A system of pooling simply means

that the growers or producers of a particular kind of produce combine their interests in order to secure the advantages of a combined bargaining power, and to eliminate competition between those whose interests are identical."

RUSSIAN WHEAT SITUATION

A cablegram was received by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the first week of September, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which advises that the wheat crop of Soviet Russia for the year 1928 is 749,571,480 bushels; the figures for 1927 being 749,559,000 bushels, the increase in the present crop is negligible since it amounts only to slightly over 12,000 bushels.

A large decrease, reaching over 185,037,000 is indicated in the rye crop, the figures for 1928 and 1927 being 783,427,180 and 968,465,000 respectively.

Barley shows an increase of nearly 46,000,000 bushels, the 1928 crop being 261,799,000 bushels as compared with 215,874,000 for last year.

A large increase, amounting to 148,327,000 bushels is noted in the case of oats, as this year's crop stands at 1,043,952,980 bushels as compared with 895,625,000 for 1927.

Border Elevator Points

An arrangement has been arrived at between the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Alberta Wheat Pool regarding the deliveries to Pool elevators on either side of the line. Alberta Pool farmers delivering wheat to Saskatchewan Pool elevators will receive the Saskatchewan Pool elevator patronage dividend. Saskatchewan Pool members delivering wheat

to Alberta Pool elevators will receive the Alberta Pool elevator patronage dividend.

Elevator Patrons Pleased

The distribution of Alberta Pool elevator excess earnings was received with great elation and satisfaction by Pool elevator patrons. A letter written by E. R. Jackson, of Consort, reads: "On September 10th my wife and I celebrated our 33rd wedding anniversary and the only present we received was a cheque of \$139 from the Alberta Wheat Pool. This is like getting money from home. We realize it is clear profit. Thank you for an honest staff doing honest business."

Countess Joins Alberta Pool

The Alberta Wheat Pool is known as the aristocrat among the Western Canadian Wheat Pools because of the number of titled members it includes in its ranks. The latest addition is the Countess De Foras, of High River, who recently signed a contract. The list of titled persons belonging to the Alberta Wheat Pool now includes H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Rodney and the Countess De Foras.

How to Send Samples

Any Pool member who desires it may obtain an opinion of the grade of his grain and a test of moisture content, by sending a sample to either Pool Elevators, the Wheat Pool Head Office, Lougheed Building, Calgary, or Wheat Pool office, 612 McLeod Building, Edmonton. Select an average sample and place it in a tin container and send by mail. Do not seal the parcel and the postal rate will be 1c for 2 ounces. The postal regulations also require that you write "Grain Sample" on the package. You may tie a string around the parcel but be sure you do not seal it.

The Field Service

Items of Interest to Pool Members Gathered by Field Service Men

Pool elevator construction at Pincher Station and Vulcan is progressing very rapidly and with the large crew of men employed will soon be accepting grain in the new houses at these points.

G. B. Walker, M.L.A., at Claresholm is harvesting a heavy crop. While some of this crop was hailed and other parts were hit by the frost, still the loss from these is considerably less than anticipated.

Delegate J. H. Rhodes, of B-7, is busy doing some straight combing of a large field of wheat. This crop is turning out very well and by using this modern method of harvesting he is putting the grain in the elevator at a very low cost.

A. R. Scott, the elevator agent at Barons reports that there are 25 new contract signers in his district. As a result, all his bins are taken and he has had to turn business away. Several Pool farmers at this point are holding their grain until such time as they can get service through their Pool elevator.

The Countess De Foras and her two sons, of High River, are among the most recent signers of the Wheat Pool Contract. They have some 10,000 bushels of wheat for the Pool and have come to the conclusion that the only way in which

they can get the full returns from the crop is to handle it the "Pool way."

The new Pool elevator at Peacock Sid-ing received its first load of wheat on Monday morning, September 17th, and on Thursday morning, September 20th, had to turn away business as all bins were taken and most of them filled to the top. This is a 30,000 bushels house and agent J. Hupka reports that over 36,000 bushels have been handled to date.

A new signer of the Pool contract from Barons told the field man the other day that, "My reason for signing is that not a single one of the Pool men I have talked to has anything but good to say of the Pool. In addition last year I paid storage on my wheat up to the end of February and this, together with the elevator profits I might have made had the Pool handled my grain, gave me a loss of over 6c per bushel. Then too, I sold my wheat for less than what I could have obtained through the Pool, so give me a contract."

The above is a common experience of the field man.

The new delegate for B-1, Mr. E. I. Duffield, is conducting a strenuous campaign for more contracts in his district. He has done considerable canvassing himself and then on Friday evening, September 14th he held a meeting at Summer-view School. At this meeting there were

(Continued on page 24)

Interests of the United Farm Women

Harvest and Threshing Time

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

Harvest and threshing!
What different pictures these words recall to those who have lived for some years on the prairies!

Years when it meant glorious weather, the most delightful time of the year in the Alberta calendar; cold nights, gorgeous sun-rises and warm sunshiny days when the countryside seemed a golden landscape bathed in golden light, everything going well and a harvest that seemed a realization of so many dreams. Threshing a time of rush and long days from the early breakfast until the late supper with lunch in between the "regulars," so that it seemed in the house as though the men did nothing but eat, although they felt quite differently about it. The agonizing moments when we felt that the men were going to be in before the potatoes were done—for keeping men waiting at harvest time is a misdemeanor too horrible to contemplate—and the anxious fears which we hoped we were able to conceal when we wondered if there was really going to be meat enough because an extra man or two came along, these and all the little trifles most annoying at the time but which afterwards seem jokes, for potatoes do boil and there is meat enough and to spare and we see the men troop out with, we rather flatter ourselves, a well-fed, satisfied air.

Crowning of Year's Efforts

Yet for all the work, all the extra effort made, a time of great interest and much satisfaction, for we see in it the crowning of the efforts of the year, our toil's reward, and we see in the rounded plump kernels of golden brown wheat not only the fulfilment of our hopes, the means of satisfying many a long-felt want, and a few luxurious desires, but we have the great satisfaction of feeling we have done something in the world, we have contributed our share to the feeding of hungry humanity, our part in helping answer the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

All this, the harvest of a successful year when the rain has fallen at the right time, when frosts have not shrivelled the grain before it matured, when hail storms have passed over, when rust did not blight, when no insect did its mischievous work, nor any of the many afflictions that might have befallen our crop have been our lot.

Most of us, however, who have been here any length of time, have experienced years when one or a combination of our well-known foes has utterly dashed our hopes. The men are cutting a sparse field and their whole talk is of getting the binder low enough to get the little grain there is, or long heads that promised to be full of plump kernels wave lightly in the wind, partly filled with a shriveled berry that makes us wonder just what it will grade, or the field presents a sorry appearance with broken stalks and hanging heads from the saw-fly or hail, or the harvest weather is so bad that the crop in prospect is being utterly ruined.

Tragedies of Harvest Season

The tragedies that those fields mean! The farms that have gone back, the

tenantless house left on the prairies, the house that seemed the beginning of a home which was to be a real home, for vigor and ambition and energy and love went into the dreams and plans; the debts increased until they seem a staggering load instead of decreased as we had hoped; the children deprived of high school; the women who have not got home to see Mother; the houses unbuilt; the pinching and the scraping for another year, disappointments for the women, disappointments for the children and disappointments for the men!

The other day I heard a little woman who had worked hard doing everything in her power to add to her husband's earnings, besides looking after her three almost babies, say with a smile: "Yes, I was going home this winter but my trip went in ten minutes with the hail." And one night when frost seemed absolutely inevitable I heard a woman who had been sixteen years in the district and never on the train since she came from London say: "I feel so sorry for the poor men after their hard summer's work." And another woman with a smile, said: "Oh, well, we shall just go on and try again for next year." No doubt a tear is shed with no one to know but a sympathetic husband when sometimes the disappointment seems too keen, but a smile and brave face presented to the public.

Little Known Heroines

When I stopped to think of the numberless women all over the country who were taking their losses and disappointments in just this same spirit, I felt that all the heroines were not dead, nor were their names emblazoned before an admiring public, but that they were everywhere in this new country of ours quietly going about their work hoping for better things next year.

It seems as if the happiness of those

who have won through is not quite complete, for they are so full of sympathy for the ones who have had the losses. The only persons who have struck me as at all unsympathetic are the ones who have enjoyed continued prosperity and whose places and persons have reflected it.

I do not know which the year has meant to you—the discipline of disappointment which occasionally shrivels and sours but which more often develops fibre and sympathy, or whether it has meant a satisfying crop, but I can't help wishing you all the latter for I think the majority of the women have had the discipline in their lives and can do with the joy of harvest.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

THE OVERFLOWING LIFE

"We have more tears than our own suffering claims; more capacity for joy than our own existence can justify. The solitary being is wretched, restless, because he cannot share his thoughts and feelings with others. When we feel some great pleasure, we wish to let others know that we exist; we feel, we love, we live, we struggle, we fight. . . . It is the overflowing life which seeks to spread.

Power to act is duty to act. The moral obligation, thus stripped of all mysticism, is reduced to the conception: *the condition of the maintenance of life is its expansion.* The plant cannot prevent itself from flowering. Sometimes to flower means to die. Never mind, the sap mounts all the same. It is the same with the human being when he is full of force and energy. He expands his life. He gives without calculation, otherwise he could not live. If he must die, like the flower when it blooms, never mind, the sap rises if sap there be."—Peter Kropotkin.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

"GRANDMOTHER'S DAY"

Over forty persons attended the "Grandmother's Day" held by Three Hills U.F.W.A. Local, when the program also included a picnic for the children. Everyone was pleased with the success of the day, states Mrs. Jeanette F. Boles, president.

AT CLOVER BAR

Mrs. J. W. Field, Provincial Vice-President, and Mrs. S. J. Bentley, Director, were visitors of Holborn U.F.W.A. Local at a recent meeting, when Mrs. Field gave an address. Mrs. Field also spoke to a good meeting of Clover Bar U.F.W.A. recently.

MILLINERY DEMONSTRATION

"In August the members of Vimy Ridge U.F.W.A. Local very much enjoyed a millinery demonstration given by Mrs. Nye of the Department of Agriculture," states a letter from Mrs. Ernest Chinn, secretary of the Local. "This is the second year Mrs. Nye has been with us,

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF POWER RESOURCES IN U.S.

"The public utility companies charge their outlay for 'publicity' and 'public relations' to operating expenses. On their books it is carried as one of the costs of service which must be paid by the consumer, in addition to the guaranteed return upon the company's investment. That is, a newspaper can be bought by an electric concern and charged to the cost of operation, just like a ton of steel; and a professor can be hired and charged as an operating expense, precisely like a stoker. Money spent for influencing legislators is considered exactly like money spent for hiring engineers or buying oil. The electric power and light companies of the country claim and exercise the right to tax us in rates as much as they please, for the purpose of collecting funds to influence press and schools."—Ex-Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, on the Hydro-electric power scandals in the United States.



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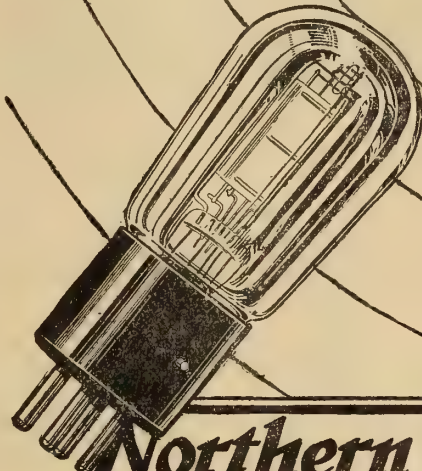
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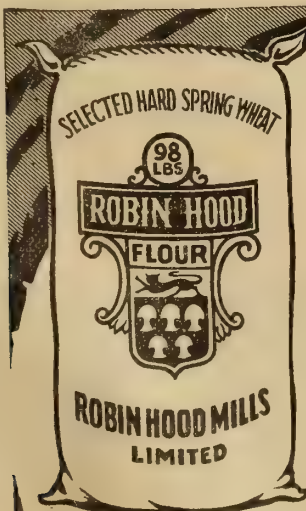
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Grandmothers' Day and Children's Picnic at Three Hills



An Interesting Group at the July Meeting of the Three Hills U.F.W.A.

and the courses have proved to be most instructive and beneficial."

URGES FORMATION OF LOCAL

"The Rainier Ladies Club met on Thursday afternoon, September 13th, at the home of Mrs. Dumont. There were nineteen members present. Two new members were welcomed to the Club, namely, Mesdames Howell and Little. Mrs. Baker, director of the U. F. W. A., addressed the meeting, strongly urging that a U. F. W. A. Local be organized in the community. A meeting will be held to decide whether this should be done."—*Brooks Bulletin*.

HIGHEST SINCE 1921

Chain Lakes U. F. W. A. Local has now a paid up membership of 17, "the highest since organization in 1921," writes the secretary, Mrs. Edna Lund. "Early in the summer a very successful Sale of Work was held in Clear Lake Community Hall, the sum of \$91.20 being realized. Most of the articles sold were donated by members. Two delicious fruit cakes, made by the president, Mrs. Doyle, were raffled, the winners being Mrs. S. Linley and Mrs. N. H. Lund."

CLASS IN REED WORK

Last month Standard U. F. W. A. Local held a three-day class in advanced reed work, the instructor being Miss Knox. A number of sewing baskets, tea carts and ferneries were made by the members, who greatly enjoyed the class, reports Mrs. Frona Wirt, publicity secretary. At the previous meeting of this Local, reports on the Junior Conference occupied most of the afternoon, when Misses Helen Gregory and Audrey Wagler gave interesting accounts of that week. Miss Rose Drydale was prevented by illness from attending.

SUNNIEBEND HOSTESSES

On August 21st Sunniebend U. F. W. A. Local were hostesses to the members of Rossington, Hazel Bluff, Westlock and Willowbank Locals, when a very enjoyable time was spent. Various contests were put on, writes Mrs. A. Lyons, secretary of Hazel Bluff Local, and there was much good-humored competition for the prizes. "Mrs. Ethridge, U. F. W. A. Director, gave an excellent talk during the

afternoon," says Mrs. Lyons. "Her subject was Education. Readings and songs were also on the program. At the close of the afternoon the ladies of Sunniebend served a most delicious lunch."

ENERGETIC ENTERTAINS WARNER

At one of their summer meetings Energetic U. F. W. A. Local (Milk River) entertained the members of Warner U. F. W. A. Local, the meeting being held at the home of Mrs. F. E. Hummel. Musical selections were given by Mrs. Tom Ewing and Miss Connie Ewing and Misses Ruth and Edith Hummel, and a reading by Mrs. Ewing. Mrs. B. Ennis contributed an original poem describing the history of Energetic Local, from the time when

The first few years they meet with the men,
Content with serving lunches again and again.

"So they went by themselves and never went broke,
But came so near it wasn't any joke."

The activities of the Local were fully described by the poem. One verse is as follows:

"For social and charity work they were quick,
In remembering new babies and also the sick;
Giving to school fairs and all worthy causes,
Their hands were outstretched without any pauses."

A later meeting of this Local, held at the home of Mrs. Blinco, was devoted to the discussion of ordering fruits direct from B. C. growers. The September meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Davis, when Mrs. Blinco gave a paper on "Making Our Organization Most Effective." Plans are going ahead, states the secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hummel, for the U. F. W. A. Cook Book, which will be out, it is hoped, before the end of the year.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Pepper Hash. This can be used through the winter as a relish, or in salads and sandwich fillings. It is more economical than canned pimento, as it will keep after the jar has been opened. Remove seeds and white inside part from 6 sweet green peppers and 6 sweet red peppers. Peel 6 small onions; put all through food chopper; cover with boiling water; after 2 or 3 minutes, drain. Put in saucepan, cover with cold water, add 1-4 cup salt, boil 5 minutes. Drain off water; add 1 cup vinegar and 1 cup sugar; boil 12 minutes. Seal in hot, sterilized jars.

Mocha Cake. Beat to a cream 1 cup sugar and 3 heaping tablespoons butter; add 3 eggs, and beat all well. Sift together 2½ cups flour with 2½ teaspoons baking powder and 1-8 teaspoon salt. Add this to the first mixture alternately with 3-4 cup sweet milk. Put half in greased pan. Add to remainder 3 tablespoons cocoa, then pour over first batter. Bake in moderately hot oven. Ice with chocolate icing.

Sterilizing Milk Vessels: Sterilization of cream separators and milk pails, etc.,

A Meeting of the U.F.W.A. at Milk River



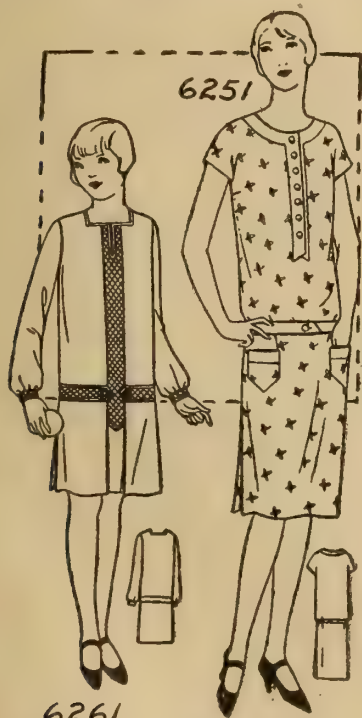
Warner Local Guests of Energetic at Home of Mrs. F. E. Hummel

by a solution of a chemical in cold water is now being used on many farms and in cheese factories and creameries in place of hot water rinsing. It is economical of time and fuel and, used properly, gives good results. This new method, together with other methods of sterilization, is fully described in a bulletin, "Washing and Sterilization of Farm Dairy Utensils" which can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A.* Pattern Department, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.

A number of patterns are being held by the Pattern Department, the sender having failed to give either name or address. Patterns should reach any Alberta post office ten days after the order is received in Calgary; if they do not arrive in that time, inquiry should be made from the Pattern Department.



6261

6261. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3 yards of 27 inch material and 5-8 yard of contrasting material. If finished with bias binding as illustrated 3 3-4 yards will be required. Price 15c.

6251. Ladies' Morning Frock.

Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 7-8 yards of 27 inch material together with 3-4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 5-8 yard. Price 15c.

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take the debris of the centuries and build a beautiful palace, how the battlefields of life might be changed to gardens of love, how the thorns of existence might blossom into red roses.

One man said:
"Beautiful sentiments, indeed, but you are a hundred years ahead of your time. The future will glory in your dreams, but the present can have none of them. You were born too soon."

This grieved the young poet. He had hoped his message would be as a spring-blessed oasis to thirsty desert-folk; so he went away to give himself to the dreary task of changing his message, respinning his dreams, hoping thus to make himself a son of the present. At last he returned to the people and again spoke to them. They listened attentively for a while, but seemed unimpressed.

Some one told him:
"You are a hundred years behind the times."

—E. Haldeman-Julius.

HAVE TWENTY MEMBERS

The membership of Floral U.F.W.A. Local now numbers 20, states the secretary, Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield. At the last meeting it was arranged to give a chicken supper and dance on November 2nd, the proceeds to be donated to the Community Hall fund.

PLAN WINTER MEETINGS

Calgary U.F.W.A. Local held their first meeting since before the summer holiday season on September 26th. Plans were made for the winter meetings.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

The Great Adventure Open to Youth

Dear Juniors:

A short time ago the papers were all carrying pictures of Premier King and Mr. Kellogg of the United States, as they sailed to Europe to sign the Peace Pact, which it was said would outlaw war. The columns of the daily papers were later filled with stories of what was taking place at Geneva, where the League of Nations sits, and the fact that papers gave all this space to the subject shows us at least how much it is in the minds of men and women today—for newspapers are often a good indication of the trend of thought of the day.

And all this talking and thinking along peace lines brings the question—What are the opinions and desires of Youth along the lines of Peace and War? How does Youth regard Peace? How does Youth regard War? In Warbasse's "Co-operative Democracy" he tells us that "Youth must have adventure. It demands the excitements of change. It has visions and ideals which must be fulfilled. Youth craves mass action and comradeship. It wants opportunity for heroism. For this reason it can be led into war."

No vision is long enough to peer into the future and visualize a society without opportunities for adventurous youth. The unbridled sea and winds, the expanses of desert wastes and the mountain barriers will always be calling to the adventurous. The untravelled paths of the air lure the fearless. The unfathomed depths of the ocean and the earth hold secrets yet unseen. Science continually beckons youth to come and find new truths in every field. Unconquered nature still challenges youth. The last fact will never be found. The greatest good will never be done. The possibilities for adventure are inexhaustible. In the co-operative Democracy there should be greater opportunities than ever for the adventures of youth. The struggle against the forces of nature, that defy and destroy man, may take the place of fighting in war. The drama, art, music, invention, discovery—all of these possess for the spirit of youth not only the qualities of adventure and initiative but the qualities of competition. Who can do most to make people glad? This question is as potent to compel youth to action as the old question of battle: Who

can do most to make a people sad? Peace is pregnant with adventure. The glorification of war is the monstrous crime with which rulers and ruling classes have deluded youth. War can only be abolished by abolishing its essential economic causes. But while these causes are in the process of removal, the attention of youth can be directed to the useful services which are capable of providing the same glory and satisfaction."

The late William James said that if war is abolished, the "moral equivalent of war" must be found. Something must take its place. Young people are all hero-worshippers, and they long to emulate the actions of their favorite heroes. Young boys long for the dash and color and glory of war as it is painted for them by ultra-patriots. But when they reach the battlefield they find that the scene is lacking dash, color or glory, and in its stead they find only suffering, misery and woe. This much has been told us by those boys who were fooled and deluded in the "war that was to end war."

But it is up to the living to end war. War is the principle of co-operation applied for destructive purposes, and until that principle is used to build up instead of tear down, wars will continue. This is the new patriotism—this the way to satisfy any longings and desires for freedom, action, thrills: the greatest adventure open to youth is that of freeing humanity from the blighting curse of war and ushering in an era when co-operation shall rule in place of competition.

Sincerely yours,
EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

NEW JUNIOR LOCAL

From Eagle Hill comes word of another Junior Local, with fifteen members. Albert Jones is President, Clifford Kjorsvik, Vice-President, and Olga Ronneberg, Secretary-Treasurer. We take much pleasure in welcoming this new Local into the organization.

LONE PINE JUNIORS

We take much pleasure in announcing another Junior Local organized—Lone Pine Juniors of Didsbury, with Miss Annie I. McCulloch, Secretary. Their first meeting was held the first week in September. The Local has twenty paid-up members.

MEMBERSHIP CLIMBS

Although the membership of the Knob Hill Juniors had this spring dwindled down to just three or four, they continued to carry on, and now the membership has climbed up to ten, with a promise from several others to join after the busy season. Meetings this winter will be held on the same night, and at the same place as the senior meetings.

WILL PRESENT PLAYS

The last meeting of the Rosyth Juniors was held at the home of one of the members, with nine members present. Owing to the poor condition of the roads, many were unable to attend. It was decided that plays should be presented during the winter, and also that a membership drive should be started. After the meeting a very tasty lunch was served.

CONTEST DATES EXTENDED

In spite of the busy season, a good attendance was recorded at the last meeting of the Stanmore Juniors, according to the Secretary, Miss Amy Adams. Owing to the rush of work on the farms, the scrap-book, flower-collection and flour-sack sewing contests were postponed until later. After the meeting games were enjoyed by the members.

NAPLES JUNIORS DANCE

The Naples Juniors challenged the Freedom Juniors to a game of baseball in August, but owing to the Freedom boys not being able to turn out in force, no game was held. However, the dance planned for after the game was a great success. A fine crowd attended and a good time was enjoyed by all. After paying all expenses for the dance, the Local had \$8 clear.

WASKATENAU NOVEL PARTY

"The meeting of August 10th," writes the Publicity Secretary of the Waskatenau Juniors, Francis Fry, "was held at the home of Mrs. J. Livingstone." The meeting opened with the usual community singing. Arrangements had been made for one of the members to give a talk on "Economics," following the four-fold development plan, but unfortunately the member was unable to do so, at that meeting, and so the time was spent in initiating new members. The meeting of August 24th was held at the home of Mrs. W. Phillips, and this meeting, being social, took the form of a "Kid's Party." This was a novel party and greatly enjoyed by all.

TO PLAY BASKETBALL

"In June two girls went to the Junior Conference and found that University Week was certainly all that it was 'cracked up to be,'" writes Miss Helen Fraser, secretary of the Duchess Junior Local. "Our greatest ambition is going to be in seeing more or all of the members attend that next year," she continues. During the holiday months these lively girls have been practising basketball, and they plan to play inside during the cold weather. Several of the members were able to attend the U.F.W.A. meeting recently, when Mrs. Baker addressed the ladies on the various phases of U.F.A. work.

PUT IT IN WRITING

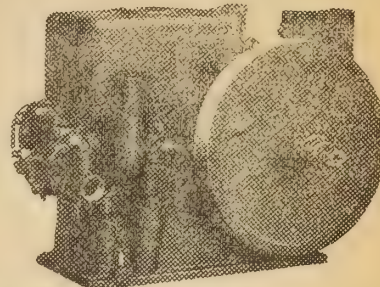
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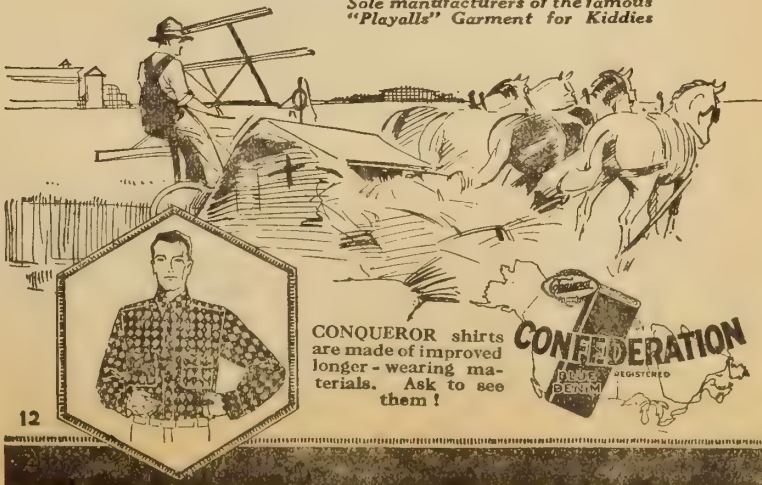
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NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool

Trend of Ownership of Alberta Creameries

The striking feature of the chart that appears on this page is the shifting of ownership from small independent operators and independent local co-operatives to large corporations, that have taken place during the past few years.

Twenty years ago there were twenty-three local co-operative creameries in the Province and of the remaining number none were owned by large corporations. As the years passed by, however, these local co-operative and independent creameries declined in numbers. Some failed through mismanagement; some failed through lack of finances and others were put out of business through unfair competition.

Rapid Change

Since the war the movement to shift control of our creameries into the hands of large corporations is growing faster than the farmer realizes. In 1923 the two largest creamery organizations in the Province at that time, the Edmonton City Dairy Company and the P. Burns Co., were merged into one organization through the purchase of the E.C.D. plants by the P. Burns Company. Since that time there have been great and powerful financial interests of Eastern Canada looking to the creamery business of Western Canada as a suitable outlet for the investment of their capital. Early this spring the announcement was made that the P. Burns Company had sold out its business, including packing plants and creameries, to powerful Eastern financial interests.

The farmer may well wonder how long it will be before the financial institutions of the East will control not only our finance but also the marketing of Western farm products, both in the wholesale and retail channels. *If these institutions get to the point where they control the marketing of farm products there will be nothing left for the farmer to do but stay home and produce, at prices set by other interests.*

Long End of Profit

The profit derived from manufacturing and merchandizing, (past experience and performances have proven that this is where the long end of the profit comes from) will flow to our Eastern financial centres and the bonds and stocks that have been made valuable will go into the whirlpool of speculation on stock exchange.

There was a time when the farmer not only raised the food of the nation but also produced the motive power that transported his products to the very doors of the consumer. Horses roamed the plains and fed on the grasses and grains raised by the farmer. They were shipped east to be used to transport our products into the channels of consumption and when the easterners were through with them they had the bone piles in the East, but the tables have turned.

Even the motive power that we use on our farms is manufactured in the East. Almost all means of transportation comes from the same source and instead of the bone piles in the East, we have the junk piles in the West.

We are not arguing against the progress made through science and invention, nei-

Trends in Ownership of Alberta Creameries and Cheese Plants

	Local Co-ops.	Local Independent	Creamery Corporations						Total
			No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
1906.....	18	31							49
1907.....	21	32							53
1908.....	23	35	1						59
1909.....	23	37	1	1					62
1910.....	19	48	1				1	1	70
1911.....	17	44	1				1	1	64
1912.....	17	37	2				1	1	58
1913.....	12	38	1		1		1	1	54
1914.....	11	32	2		1		1	2	49
1915.....	10	47	2		1		1	2	63
1916.....	10	38	9		1		2	3	63
1917.....	9	42	11		1	1	5	4	73
1918.....	7	35	10		1	1	4	4	62
1919.....	8	29	10	2	1	1	4	3	58
1920.....	8	27	9	2	1	1	4	3	55
1921.....	9	21	8	2	1	1	3	3	48
1922.....	9	24	12	5	2	1	4	3	60
1923.....	8	27	21	14	2	1	7	3	83
1924.....	8	29		35	4	3	13	3	95
1925.....	8	32		37	5	4	14	4	104
1926.....	5	25		42	9	4	15	4	104
1927.....	5	21		41	11	6	16	4	104

ther are we belittling the economy effected through larger business organizations. We merely want to emphasize the fact that unless the farmer wakes up and realizes that the business of producing food products and preparing them for the market is his inherent right and that he must join hands with his fellow producers through the co-operative movement, he will find himself crushed under the steam roller of this present merger program that is taking place in every line of business.

WHY IT PAYS

A great many farmers have given little study to the difference between the pro-

duce dealer system of marketing and the co-operative system. Every farmer today has got to use one of these two systems in the marketing of his farm products. It is therefore the duty of every farmer to give some thought to this important question.

Assuming that both systems have equal support and are each financed and managed efficiently, then why is it in the interests of every farmer to support the co-operative system in preference to the dealer system?

Because—

1. A co-operative marketing organization aims to divert the ordinary profit

Where Would Prices Be if There Had Been No Dairy Pool in Alberta This Year?

Comparative cream prices between Alberta and Saskatchewan for 10 weeks, July 5 to September 6, 1928.

Basis: Special Butterfat F.O.B. shipping point.

	Alberta	Sask.	Alberta Higher By
July 5.....	32	31	1
July 12.....	34	31	3
July 19.....	36	33	3
July 26.....	36	33	3
Aug. 2.....	37	33	4
Aug. 9.....	38	33	5
Aug. 16.....	38	33	5
Aug. 23.....	38	35	3
Aug. 30.....	38	35	3
Sept. 6.....	38	35	3

Every dairy producer in Alberta received the benefit of these higher prices, but those shipping to the Dairy Pool at Edmonton, Alix or Calgary, will in addition receive considerably more as the prices paid by the Pool are in the form of an initial payment similar to the policy of the Wheat Pool. The final payment to Dairy Pool members will be paid at the end of the year when each member will participate in the profits earned by the Pool according to the amount of butterfat he or she has delivered.

And remember—whether the Pool pays out its profits now or at the end of the year, the total returns to Pool members will be the same. The initial payment of the Pool is based on the butter market. The butter market is lower now than it has been for some time. There's a reason why our opposition may want us to pay out our profits NOW.

of the dealer system from the pocket of the dealer into the pocket of the producer.

2. A co-operative marketing organization aims to put the savings of more efficient marketing into the producers' pockets.

3. A co-operative marketing organization strives to stabilize prices by orderly marketing.

4. A co-operative marketing organization aims to secure for its members higher prices for superior quality and service.

Every business worth while has been built by men of courage who have had confidence enough in a new idea to put it into action. So with co-operative marketing. It is easy to get members when the organization is on its feet and going strong but it takes farmers with courage and confidence to get it started on the right lines. The new Alberta Dairy Pool is operating on the soundest possible basis. It is accumulating profits for its members. It is operating efficiently because of the concentration of volume at strategic points. It is stabilizing prices through orderly marketing. It is making butter of the highest possible quality due to the large daily volume received. For these reasons every dairy producer should support the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool.

THE ONLY SOLUTION

Marketing is the world's business. Without marketing, farmers, factories, stores, banks, railroads, shipping lines, folks and fun would stop.

Crops from farms, goods for factories, labor from folks must be marketed—all that is business.

If we have nothing to market, then we are ready for the undertaker. If you know all about the system of marketing, then you had better get into the marketing business. If you don't know anything about the game of marketing, you had better give it some thought.

Marketing is getting any product from where it is produced to where it is consumed.

Good marketing is getting products from where they are produced to where they are consumed and doing this in the most economical and most efficient way possible.

Good marketing gets the producer all his product is worth, less the actual cost of handling it, paying a fair price for service rendered. Is there anything fairer than that?

Marketing is the only business connected with farming. It makes but little difference how much of anything you produce. What really counts is what you receive for what you do produce. Production on farms is too often done at a loss to the producer. Marketing is most always done at from a fair profit to a very large profit to the folks who do the marketing for the producer. The producer should be the most independent marketer in the world but he cannot be such going alone. CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING is his only solution.

IT CAN BE DONE!

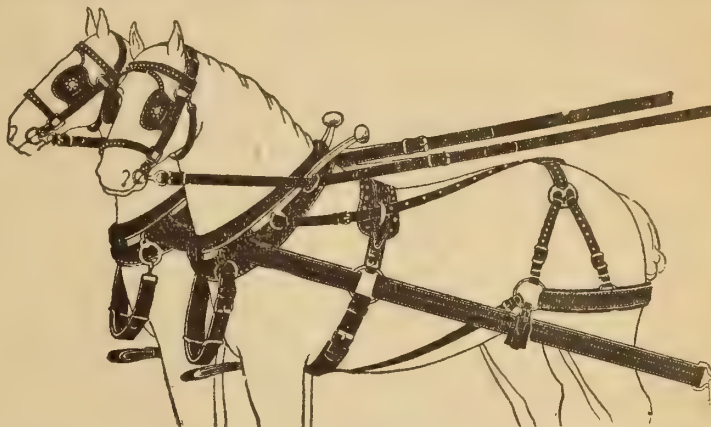
Many cream producers feel that they live too far from Edmonton, Alix or Calgary, to make it worth their while to ship to the Pool.

We have mentioned that practically every producer in the Province of Alberta can be served by one of the above Pool creameries. It is true there are some isolated districts where such a contention does not hold true.

To show that cream can be shipped to the Pool a distance of over 200 miles, and

For Your Fall Hauling Needs Horse Shoe Brand HARNESS

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SELECTION YOU CAN MAKE



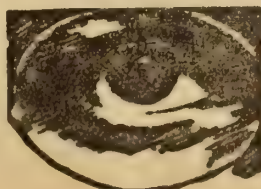
No. 657

Ask your nearest dealer to show you Set No. 657, with breeching, as illustrated. It's a dandy.

Price, per set\$78.50

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arrive in first-class condition, we are giving the records of Mr. A. Goldner who lives at Salvador, Sask., a distance of over 230 miles from Edmonton.

Since May 19 A. Goldner has shipped 13 cans of cream to the Pool, all of which graded Special except two. Mr. Goldner's success is due to keeping his cream cool before shipping and separating a high testing cream. Many of our patrons could save a grade by separating high testing cream. Mr. Goldner's shipping record is as follows:

Date	Test	Grade
May 27.....	39	No. 1
June 2.....	38	Special
June 10.....	40	Special
June 20.....	41	No. 1
June 26.....	40	Special
July 6.....	43	Special
July 13.....	44	Special
July 22.....	50	Special
July 30.....	48	Special
Aug. 8.....	49	Special
Aug. 18.....	38	Special
Aug. 28.....	39	Special
Sept. 6.....	40	Special

Join the Alberta Dairy Pool and keep the manufacturing and marketing profits in your own pocket. If you have not already signed a membership contract, write for one today.

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

(Continued from page 15)

some 30 persons present and they listened very attentively to talks by Mr. Duffield, and Mr. Eisenhauer, the fieldman for the district. At the conclusion of the meeting several contracts were signed and some have since been sent in to the office. This district is now in a position where they are able to handle a loader for this year's crop and arrangements are being made to send one to their shipping point, Maunsell.

Pool elevators between Blackie and Nobleford on the Aldersyde branch handled up to Saturday night, September 22nd, considerably over 525,000 bushels and most of the houses are full to the roof. In most of these places the Pool elevator handled 90 per cent of the wheat delivered to town until the houses were full and then business had to be diverted to non-Pool houses. All the districts on the Aldersyde line report most of the old members as having signed the Second Series Contract, as well as a large number of new members at each point. This increased membership, together with the rush of grain to market, is taxing the Pool elevator houses in each town to the limit and more space is urgently requested all along the line.

Harry Curlett, I.H.C. agent at Westlock, signed a Wheat Pool Contract. Here is what he said: "I have studied this movement for the last two years and I can see what the farmers have accomplished; therefore, as a business man, living with the farmer it is only fair that I should put my shoulder to the wheel."

Mr. Curlett runs an advertisement in the Westlock paper under the heading, "Harry's Little Corner." With the collaboration of L. Normandeau, Pool service man, the following item appeared in this ad under the heading, "A Few of the Best": "The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Rodney have signed Wheat Pool Contracts. Wanting to be in good company I made it a point to have my name on as well."

Mr. Curlett has 450 acres of wheat.

THE BIGGEST TURNOVER

Leighton McCarthy, K.C., noted Toronto lawyer and financier, recently addressed the Calgary Board of Trade. Commenting on the Wheat Pool he said today the biggest business in the whole of Canada exists in the three Western Provinces and the grain growers have learned the value and necessity of merger and combination. Big business requires big organization. With a turnover of a million dollars a day the grain growers have revolutionized the grain business and have taken control of the sale of the product in a way which is remarkable. The speaker declared that he knew of no other business in Canada with a turnover of between 300 and 350 million dollars annually.

Lease C.P.R. Terminals

The Canadian Pacific Railway Terminal Elevators "B" and "E" at Fort William have recently been leased by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, and will in future be known as Pool Terminal No. 8. The Pool began operations in their new terminal on September 17 and as many as 70 cars of Pool wheat have been handled in one day during the first week's operations. The capacity of Pool Terminal No. 8 is 2,500,000 bushels, bringing the total storage capacity controlled by the Saskatchewan Pool at the Head of the Lakes to 25,475,000 bushels, of which 22,975,000 bushels is located in Port Arthur.

Pools Are Needed to Stabilize Price

(Calgary Herald)

Manipulation of prices in wheat pits was one of the reasons for the organization of Wheat Pools to protect the interests of the grain growers. The present situation provides further proof of their necessity. Mr. Wood believes that the entire selling strength of the Canadian farmers should be mobilized to cope with such an emergency as now faces them.

This view coincides with a recent statement in the Nebraska Farmer, which believes the solution lies in the Wheat Pools. "When farmers pool their interests and agree to accept the average price for the year, they will set at naught the influence of abnormally bearish or bullish reports and other artificial conditions," it declares. "The wheat will move to market in orderly fashion and the grower will be free from worry about when it is best to market his crop. Under this plan the actual law of supply and demand will rule, and no farmer honestly objects to the operation of that law."

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

Total mineral production in the province of Ontario for the first six months of 1928 had a value of \$50,218,910 an increase of over \$5,000,000 compared with the corresponding period last year.

MILLIONAIRES NUMBER 272

A recent official Government report states that there are 272 millionaires in Canada. Of this total 91 reside in the Province of Quebec, 76 of whom are in the city of Montreal, the largest city in Canada. The province of Ontario is credited with 138 of these rich folk; Manitoba, 21; British Columbia, nine;

New Brunswick, five; Alberta, four, and Nova Scotia, four. Neither Saskatchewan nor Prince Edward Island has a millionaire, but a fair percentage of the population of these two provinces are of comfortable wealth. In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba between 70 and 80 per cent of the farming population own their own homes.

POPULATION OF CANADA

The population of Canada, according to the latest estimate of the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics is 9,658,000, distributed as follows: Prince Edward Island, 86,400; Nova Scotia, 547,000; New Brunswick, 415,000; Quebec, 2,647,000; Ontario, 3,229,000; Manitoba, 655,000; Saskatchewan, 851,000; Alberta, 631,900; British Columbia, 583,000; Yukon Territory, 3,500; Northwest Territories, 9,200.

When the last decennial census was taken in 1921 the population of the Dominion was computed at 8,788,000 so that the increase since then is 870,000.

A PARODY ON KIPLING'S "IF"

If you can drive a Ford among the Chevies
And feel no pang when Marmons pass you by;
If you can watch big Chryslers by the be vies
Grinning at you, and heave no jealous sigh;
If you can see the Chandlers, Moons and Nashes,
Nor long for one of them to be your own
And see their owners smartly cutting dashes
And bear no malice 'gainst them, groan no groan;
If you can drive your little Liz and smile
At Star and Buick, Dodge and Paige alike,
Nor yearn for one nor vainly count your pile
And wish that you, like they, could buy and hike,
If you can do all this with heart as happy
And mind as carefree as the richer one,
You'll have the laugh on all those speedy autos
And what is more—you'll have your cash, my son!
—"Thistle" in *Western Producer*.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 9)

into the district only a few short months ago and locals were formed.

"There is no 'Rio Negro wheat growing belt'. The country down there is extremely arid, and the main industry of the territory is sheep raising. But on the banks of the river itself some irrigation work has been done, and some Italian colonists are trying to make a living growing fruit and alfalfa, and amongst them one or two locals of the Federacion have recently been organized.

"These are more or less outposts at the present time, and the great majority of the locals of the Federacion are situated in the best part of the real wheat belt, comprising parts of the Provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, in an area not much, if any, bigger than one of our Western Provinces."

With regard to the nature of the population, to which Mr. Huffman had made

reference, Mr. Jackman says, "The advantage is with the Argentine, which has less of a mixture than has Western Canada. I have not the figures by me, but understand that something like 99 per cent of the population is Latin and Catholic, which assures much more affinity than we can boast of.

Pay Higher Dues

"In one respect only need we take off our hats to the members of the Federation. They pay higher dues to their organization than we do. Using terms of the Canadian currency, the member of the Federation pays an entrance fee of \$2.10 and 42 cents per month afterwards, of which half is retained by the local and the other half goes to the Central.

"In addition, if he wants the official organ, he pays \$6.30 per annum, in return for which he receives, not twice a month, but three times a week, a very fair newspaper.

"Alongside the U.F.A. dues these fees seem high, but the possible advantages gained by the trading activities of the Federation are a good inducement to pay them. The revenues of the associations being comparatively high, there is less call for voluntary effort than with us. The merits or demerits of this are debatable, of course."

MILLING PROFITS AND THE POOL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I have just noticed in today's morning paper that a large milling company is paying a bonus of \$15.00 per share to its shareholders, and this over and above the regular dividend.

This follows a previous newspaper report—purporting to come from the millers—that, notwithstanding the decreased price of wheat, there will be no reduction in the price of bread to the consumer.

It seems to me that the acquisition or control of large milling facilities and the establishment of bakeries by our organization, or through a subsidiary, in the large cities and towns throughout Canada, presents wonderful possibilities.

Has the idea ever been entertained by or is it beyond the scope of the organization?

Yours very truly,

W. R. HENRY,

Member Alberta Wheat Pool.
Montreal, Quebec.

WOULD RENEW RELATIONS

The immediate re-establishment of relations with Russia would be one of the first actions of the Labor party were it to return to power, declared Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Prime Minister of Great Britain, in an interview at Montreal, following his arrival from Quebec City. Mr. MacDonald said he would not wish to take upon the shoulders of his party the responsibility held by the present Government of having caused unemployment and great loss to the country by refusing to carry on trade with Russia. The break with the Soviet had been one of the greatest blunders of the Government, he said, and to repair the damage suffered by the country and in the interest of the peace of Europe his party would do all in its power to return to the relations existing in 1924.

Willie—"Why do you powder your face, Sis?"

Sis—"To make it look pretty."

Willie—"Then why doesn't it?"

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S.S. MONTCLARE

From Saint John, Dec. 7
Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool

S.S. MELITA

From Saint John, Dec. 14
St. Helier (Channel Islands)
Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp

S.S. DUCHESS OF ATHOLL

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S.S. MONTROYAL

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Steel Drums \$8.50 each

Weight 450 lbs. F.O.B. Raymond
Less \$3.25 Refund for Empties.

Buyer pays return Freight. Ask for Special quantity prices and circular.

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Order from nearest Elevator Agent, Feed or Supply Stores; or send cheque direct to

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and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium book. Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM 425 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.



Try an Ad in The "U.F.A." Classified Section

GRADING WHEAT ON PROTEIN CONTENT

(Continued from page 5)

may be dried without loss of quality for baking purpose. Yet it is also admitted that large quantities of the tough and damp wheat of our last crop was absolutely ruined by too hurried drying at too high a temperature. Now here is one sample of wheat the protein content of which is high enough for a No. 2 but it has to be dried. After drying the protein content is unchanged yet the quality of the protein has been altered and nothing short of an actual baking test will determine whether a dried wheat is still a good milling wheat or not. Thus another cause of confusion and dissatisfaction is introduced.

The car loaded too full to sample presents another practical difficulty of major importance. At the present time a sample is taken at the door in Winnipeg, but no certificate will be issued until the car is unloaded at the terminal and again sampled. A protein test taken of the sample drawn at Winnipeg would be of no value whatever, as the sample subsequently drawn at the terminal would also have to undergo the processes required to determine protein content and the car held in the yards. This in large crop years would not be helpful to the movement of the grain. Yet from 25 to 35 per cent of all cars passing Winnipeg are loaded too full to take sample.

Undoubtedly United States buyers in the States usually pay a premium for high protein wheat, for the simple reason that there is a relatively small quantity of wheat of the high quality grown. Supply and demand will largely determine at any time in any year whether a premium will be paid at all, or whether it will be a large premium as 50c per bushel or 2c per bushel. Dr. Bailey, of Minneapolis, said: "You people do not need to worry as much as we do, because the average of protein in the U.S. is so much lower, that we find the giving of a premium very much worth while."

Another gentleman from Montana stated to Professor Newman that if the U.S. duty on wheat were removed the premium now paid for high protein wheat in that country would disappear; that there would be so much good Canadian wheat available that people to whom they now sell would buy the Canadian wheat.

What About Street Wheat?

But another difficulty faces us—one which no one attempted to completely answer: What to do with "street" wheat, wheat sold by the wagon load? Obviously the local elevator man cannot sample and test for protein the loads delivered to him, and the farmer could not take advantage of the protein factor. Then at what grade would the local agent buy our wheat? He hardly dare offer a No. 1, 2, or even a 3 for the best looking wheat which has not been tested, and yet about 50 per cent of the total crop is sold "street" according to E. B. Ramsay, Secretary of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Mixing Is Another Difficulty

Again, mixing on a large scale would occur.

"Protein grading," said Dr. Birchard, "might lead to mixing on a much larger scale than at present is possible. For example, if No. 1 Nor. is fixed at 14 per cent as the maximum; No. 2 at 13 per cent and No. 3 at 12 per cent and presumably a special grade which we will call No. 4 Special at 11.9, and if the weight per bushel was sufficient, mixing on a large scale would occur. Mixing a car

of No. 1 at 14.2 and a car of No. 2 at 13.8 would make two cars of No. 1. Is that desirable?"

Would Majority Be Benefitted?

In no single case did a witness reply in the affirmative to the question: Will the introduction of the protein content as a factor in grading wheat improve the price or benefit the growers as a whole?

For instance, when L. H. Newman, Chief Grain Chemist, was asked: "If the protein content were a factor in the grading of wheat, do you think it would benefit the majority of wheat growers in Western Canada?" He answered: "I do not think it would. There might be some cases in some districts where it would."

The Canadian Wheat Pool, through its Secretary, E. B. Ramsay, stated:

"We have never yet seen anything practical offered which would replace the present grading system."

And again:

"They (Wheat Pool Committee investigating grading) rather feel that the injection of protein into the question would just raise another uncertainty. We have samples here of wheat with a high protein content, which is absolutely useless for milling."

Again:

"We (the Wheat Pool) have not any evidence to show that it would mean a larger return to the farmer, and it would complicate the situation. That is our view substantially."

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

It is not surprising, then, that the committee, even after weeks of study of the problem, were not in a position to do more than state a few facts and recommend further investigation. The report is as follows on protein grading:

"Pursuant to the said Resolution and Order of Reference, your Committee has agreed to the following conclusions, which it has passed on to the said National Council and the Board of Grain Commissioners, viz:

"1. From a price standpoint baking strength is an important element in wheat, and in the Canada Grain Act definitions of our higher grades, baking strength is determined by two factors—variety and percentage of hard red vitreous kernels.

"2. In the resolution submitted to your Committee it is proposed to amend the Grain Act so as to determine baking strength by the two factors—variety and quantity of protein—the latter to be determined by a chemical test and to be expressed in percentages.

"3. In Canada, Great Britain, the United States and probably most other countries that consume Canadian wheat, baking strength is an important factor in determining its value; by strength is meant the quantity and quality of protein.

"4. Except in the case of Durum wheat, which at present is graded in a class by itself, and possibly one or two other varieties that are grown in relatively small quantities, the protein in the contract grades can be assumed to be of good quality.

"5. All things considered, the amount of gluten, that is, of protein, seems in the light of present day knowledge to be the nearest approach to an ideal index of baking strength available.

"6. The cost of making the protein tests would range from 50 cents to 75

cents, and is not considered a serious difficulty notwithstanding the fact that laboratories would necessarily have to be installed at all inspection points. We would suggest that data be obtained as to cost of installing and maintaining laboratories.

"7. The time required to make an individual test would be from one and a half hours to two hours. However, as daylight is not required for laboratory testing, and as a large number of tests may be conducted simultaneously, under sufficient organization operating 24 hours a day, no difficulty would be encountered in testing of cars and no delay in despatching cars to terminal points may be anticipated.

"8. The definite proposal contained in the Resolution could be put into effect in so far as car-lot shipments are concerned, but your Committee is not yet satisfied that wheat sold locally in wagon-loads could take advantage of this scheme. A practice in vogue among members of the Kansas Wheat Pool whereby the farmer and elevator man forwarded samples jointly to the laboratories would seem to point the way to a solution of the difficulty concerning street wheat and this system should be investigated.

"9. The introduction of protein as a factor in wheat grading would be an incentive to grow the best milling varieties of wheat. This we consider of great importance.

"10. According to Mr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, Ottawa, and in the opinion of this Committee, the following varieties are classed as desirable: Early Red Fife, Marquis, Ruby, Red Bobs, Selections, Renfrew, Kitcheener, Garnet and Reward.

"11. It is highly desirable that the Cereal Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the several Provincial Governments working jointly, continue in their efforts to zone Canada's wheat area with a view to advising as to the variety, or varieties, most likely to prove satisfactory in each case.

"12. So far, however, as our export trade is concerned, there was not sufficient evidence submitted to the Committee relative to the effect of the proposed change in the basis of grading to warrant your Committee recommending its adoption at present. However, your Committee recommends that a full enquiry into this phase of the question be instituted."

There are many in the Federal House who hope to help to prosecute not only this phase of grain grading, but other proposals that offer promise of better grading for the farmer. It will be recognized from this and preceding articles in this series that these problems are not simple, and that even the most enthusiastic of us must go slowly in bringing into being changes which may not in practice be of any real benefit to the producers, but indeed even in the long run result in lower prices over the whole range of Canadian wheat.

HIS CONCLUSION

He—"I've come to a conclusion."

She—"What is it?"

"I realized today that I have been a bachelor for 38 years, and—"

"Oh, Jack, this is—"

"And I decided I'd had a jolly good time and that I'd keep it up."—*The Benedict.*

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I want also to thank you for the very prompt manner in which this matter has been conducted by your representatives. The claim papers were completed on Saturday, and I have already received your cheque (Tuesday).
Please be assured that I will always recommend The Commercial Life to my friends.
Yours sincerely, Mrs. MAY LATIMER

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Russia and Disarmament

A CANADIAN VIEW
(Ottawa Citizen)

Thirty-one nations of the world have now announced their intention of adhering to the Kellogg peace treaty renouncing war as an instrument of policy. These include the original fifteen which signed at Paris, thirteen which have accepted invitations as secondary powers to sign, two others which have actually signed, and Soviet Russia. The hope of the American Government is that all sixty-four of the world nations will join in the great movement for peace. The probability is that most of them will.

With the prospect bright that the great majority of the nations of the earth will adhere to the terms of the Kellogg pact, Soviet Russia's note signifying its intention of signing takes on added significance. The Soviet answer says that while the pact is vague and has no provisions for disarming yet "it does impose certain obligations upon countries before the bar of public opinion, and simultaneously gives the Soviet union a new possibility of submitting to all the signatory nations a question of the greatest importance to the cause of peace—that of disarmament—which is the one and only guarantee against war."

If the sixty-four nations of the world—or most of them—officially adhere to the Kellogg treaty, which pledges the signatories to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and never to settle their disputes except by pacific means, it ought logically to follow that nothing stands in the way of their disarming. But of course the situation is not so simple as that. The nations will not disarm, just yet. It is one of the greatest paradoxes of the age—the world nations pledged to peace yet maintaining their armed forces on a greater scale than before the world war.

The fact is that Russia, characteristically, is just a little ahead of the parade. The instinct to cling to the forms of international relationship which depend on armies and navies is still too strong and deep-rooted to make disarmament possible so soon. The world has advanced far enough on the path to permanent peace to promise not to resort to war as an instrument of policy. Curiously, yet understandably, it cannot yet accept complete disarmament as the next immediate step. Besides the almost universal state of mind which has not yet ceased to think of war as a probability ever to be reckoned with, there are the "reservations" and the "qualifications" surrounding acceptance of the Kellogg treaty by the principal powers. They have still to be threshed out and removed.

Steep and rocky, it will be agreed, is the road to total disarmament. But the nations are slowly making the grade. Russia's plan is intrinsically sound enough. It is, however, beset by tremendous practical difficulties. These will have to be overcome one by one. There is small prospect that the world will follow the Soviet's call to plunge at once into complete disarmament. But if the signs mean anything, we are firmly on the path to that great goal.

A UNITED STATES VIEW
(New York Nation)

Soviet Russia's reply to France's invitation to sign the Kellogg "peace pact" was so pertinent that it is almost sure to

be ignored. We regret, the Russians said, that your pact includes no obligations whatsoever to disarm, for "universal and full disarmament is the only actual means of preventing armed conflicts because in an atmosphere of general feverish armament every competition of the powers inevitably leads to war." Furthermore, they remarked, it is not enough to renounce what is technically known as war; there should also be a ban upon "such military actions as, for instance, intervention, blockade, military occupation of foreign territory, foreign ports, etc." They even suggested that when the powers were agreeing to use only peaceful means in settling their disputes they might abandon as unpeaceful means "the refusal to establish peaceful and normal relations or the rupture of these relations between peoples because such actions mean the suspension of peaceful methods in solution of disputes and by their very existence contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favorable to the breaking out of wars."—truths which will hardly be relished in Washington or in London (which refuse diplomatic relations with the Russian Government). The Russians next attacked the British reservations to the pact (which indeed seem to rob it of all pacific meaning), asserting that they constitute "an attempt to use the compact itself as an instrument of imperialistic policy." Nevertheless, since the pact imposes certain obligations on the powers, before the bar of public opinion, and since it offers a new occasion to raise the question of disarmament, the Russians express their willingness to sign it. Trouble makers they are indeed! We have not heard such healthy common sense talked about the pact since it first took form.

"WAR TO END WAR"

A "war to end war" there cannot be. That is word-spinning by runc-spell, making a fine sound about nothing. Each war that breaks out makes ready for the next. Do not imagine that because of the horror of it, man will draw back from the Next War. That is nonsense. No "good-will," no hope of brotherhood, no signing of petitions, no preaching nor teaching can stay the drift. The spirit of the Kindred must join with and kindle the spirit of our people—of all peoples—and point steadfastly toward the error in the notching of the tallysticks (the financial cause of modern wars).—John Hargrave.

ITALY AND "PEACE PACT"

On the invitation of Italian Army officers assembled for the manoeuvres, an extraordinary address on the Kellogg Peace Pact was delivered by Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Duce, in whose name he claimed to speak.

He said that a Pact signed with so much solemnity was no laughing matter, but, if they wanted to be sincere it was impossible to avoid seeing in the Kellogg Pact a certain amount of mutual "leg pulling", evincing insincerity all the more flagrant, seeing that it was signed in the capital of a people which for centuries had been continuously at war.

He described the policy behind the Pact as a shabby trick, those nations which had already found a place in the sun crying out against war merely because they did not want to be disturbed or that others should interfere with their slow absorption of gold and territory, wires the Central News (British News Agency.)

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THIRD TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m., Dec. 6th to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Lapland," Dec. 9th, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

FOURTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m., Dec. 7th to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Baltic", Dec. 10th, to Queenstown, Liverpool; for sailing of S.S. "Tuscania," Dec. 10th, to Plymouth, Havre, London; for sailing S.S. "Frederik VIII," Dec. 10th, to Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen.

FIFTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m., Dec. 11th to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Letitia," Dec. 14th to Liverpool and Glasgow.

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ENATING CANADA'S POWER RESOURCES

(Continued from page 8)

order-in-council. Mr. Bennett expressed the view of many Canadian people when he said in the House last June that no water power should be disposed of without the sanction of Parliament. It will remain to be seen whether the Dominion electorate, particularly the electorate of Western Canada, will hold the Government accountable for having connived with the Bracken administration in depriving elected representatives of an opportunity of passing upon this huge grab.

"Someone has written a rhyme about stealing the goose from the common. - In ancient times such theft incurred heavy punishment. In modern times it would still be punished; but the modern method is to steal the common from the goose—by order-in-council. The people of Canada are no longer such easy geese to handle, however. The stealing of the common is becoming a risky business politically, as it should be.

News from Head Office Livestock Pool

Saved \$65 on Six Head

Entwistle, Sept. 18th, 1928

The Secretary,
Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Madam:

I wish to report that a few days before our last shipment a drover was trying to get some cattle from our members, and in one instance offered \$470.00 for six head, 2 cows, 3 steers and 1 stag, telling the man that as he had not signed his contract himself he would be safe in letting him, the drover, have the cattle, and that the price was very special, and higher than the Pool could possibly pay. But the member replied that he was selling through the Pool, and that if he did not get \$470.00, he would get what they were worth anyway.

I have great pleasure in stating that the cattle were sold through the Pool in our last shipment, and brought the owner \$535.65, or \$65.65 more than the drover's price, which he said could not be equalled, showing that the member's confidence in the Pool and loyalty to his Association were fully justified.

Pembina Co-op. Livestock Marketing Association Ltd.

(Signed) J. W. Lee, Manager.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 7)

This common stock was regarded as having no intrinsic value. The value of the mills was apparently raised nearly 100 per cent by the transfer from the various former owners to the Canada Cement company. . . . By 1926 the cost of properties held in December 31, 1909, and additions thereafter, less depreciation, is shown as \$22,213,014.20, with investments of \$7,318,543.54. In 1927 the Canada Cement Company was re-organized. The new company bought the outstanding stock of the old company from the shareholders at \$125 per share of preference stock and \$250 per share of common stock. On this basis over \$50,000,000 may be said to have been paid by the new company for the acquisition of the old Canada Cement company, while the common stock, which was without intrinsic value

in 1909, had acquired a cash value of \$250 a share.

Anticipated Large Profits

"The new company issued first mortgage bonds bearing interest at 5½ per cent for \$20,000,000 and 6½ per cent preference shares for \$21,000,000, giving purchasers of the latter two shares of common stock of no par value with each \$500 par value of preferred stock purchased. Common stock to the amount of 600,000 shares of no par value was issued, 84,000 shares going to preferred shareholders as noted. These common shares have had a market value varying up to \$35 a share. Assuming them to be worth \$25, the total value of the company's bonds and stock may be taken to be \$56,000,000.

"These operations are cited as evidence that the Canada Cement company has anticipated, since its formation, the earning of large profits and has realized its expectations in a remarkable manner under the shelter of the duty on cement. It has been able to write up the value of the plants purchased in 1909 to nearly double their worth as shown by what was actually paid for them. It has been able to pay interest and dividends on a capitalization based on the inflated valuation. It has been able to make additions to its equipment, to invest money in various other ventures and, at the same time, to abandon, virtually, a number of the mills originally bought, as well as to redeem nearly half the bonds issued at its formation. Finally, the new company has been able to create a still larger capitalization on the same assets.

Net Earnings 1910-1927

"The net earnings of the Canada Cement company in the years 1910-1927 were as follows:

1910 (about 4 months),	\$150,296.39;
1910,	\$1,277,697.84;
1911,	\$2,118,793.83
1912,	\$2,734,579.62;
1913,	\$2,748,080.64;
1914,	\$2,191,600.32;
1915,	\$2,342,013.52;
1916,	\$3,468,387.72;
1917,	\$5,051,863.78;
1918,	\$3,366,471.79;
1919,	\$3,057,553.81;
1920,	\$2,362,742.13;
1921,	\$2,636,460.84
1922,	\$4,088,030.17;
1923,	\$3,782,712.04;
1924,	\$3,755,956.57;
1925,	\$3,887,239.22;
1926,	\$3,924,891.95;
1927 (estimated),	\$4,583,649.00.

"Up to December 31, 1926, the net earnings of the Canada Cement company amounted to \$47,943,485.26. This sum was disposed of in the period of 17 1-3 years in the following manner:

Depreciation	\$14,188,672.25
Other reserves	4,233,374.81
Bond interest	6,522,364.28
Preferred dividends	12,495,000.00
Common dividends	9,112,500.00
Accumulated surplus	1,391,573.92

\$47,943,485.26

"This shows the depreciation on plant and equipment written off to have been nearly equal to the price originally paid for the properties acquired. Adding the estimated net earnings for the year 1927, the total reaches \$52,527,134.26.

Unduly High Prices Inferred

"These earnings amounting approximately to \$52,000,000 in 18 years, were made on a nominal capitalization of about \$30,000,000. They have been sufficient to induce the public to place an investment value of some \$56,000,000 on the earning power of the company. They necessitate the inference that unduly high prices have been obtained for Portland cement through the operation of the almost prohibitive duty on imports and the virtual elimination of competition.

The justice of this inference is still further supported by the fact that the productive capacity of the industry is far in excess of the total of home consumption and exports. The annual capacity of the plants of the Canada Cement company for a 300 days' run was given in 1923 at 12,795,000 barrels. It is likely that it is greater than that at the present time. The number of barrels sold or used in 1926 is given by the Dominion bureau of statistics at 8,707,021. Imports in the same year were 21,114 barrels, making a total of 8,728,135 barrels. The productive capacity is thus far in excess of this total, especially if the similar capacity of the few remaining plants in Canada, amounting at least to 2,000,000 barrels, be added to that of the Canada Cement company. In other words, the earning power of some three-fifths of the actual investment has been such as to enable interest and dividends to be paid on the whole capitalization, and bonds to be redeemed, in addition, to the amount of over \$4,000,000. Such a condition can be maintained only by charging the consumer of cement higher prices than could be maintained under free competition in the cement industry and destroys justification for the imposition of a protective duty of eight cents per hundred weight."

PROVINCE AGREES TO SELL

(Continued from page 7)

ever loss the Government sustains in the sale very largely consists of interest paid from year to year since the bonds were first guaranteed by the Province.

"Second: That the total saving of interest to the Province is approximately \$1,100,000 per year, which will materially improve the budget of the Province, as it will stop the accumulation of interest heretofore annually capitalized and at the same time make a substantial reduction in the amount of interest paid out of current revenue.

"Third: No question of taxation is raised, the purchasers paying whatever taxes are levied against the roads under the present statutes of the Province. It is estimated that the Government will obtain approximately \$32,000 per year in taxation for the next ten years.

"While the annual report of the Railway Department this year will show a very considerable increase in the net earnings by the Railway Department, still the development of the Peace River country undoubtedly will call for extensions to the roads beyond the boundaries of the Province as well as very considerably increased mileage within the Province. The Provincial Government cannot be expected to develop the road beyond the boundaries of the Province and with the many commitments to be faced by the Government in the next few years in the normal development of our Provincial life the burden of building branch lines would undoubtedly be seriously felt even with a continuation of the present good times. It must be remembered, too, that the major product of the Peace River country, grain, must find its way to the ports either at the Pacific coast or the head of the lakes, so that of this large percentage of total freight handlings the Provincial railways can only obtain a small percentage of the total haulage revenue. Having regard to these facts, the Government felt that in the interests of the whole Province and particularly the interests of the district concerned, it should accept the offer which is practically the amount fixed by it in its messages of June 13th last."

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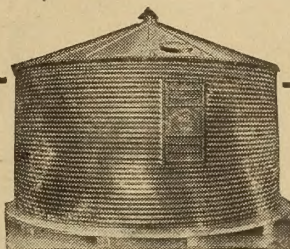
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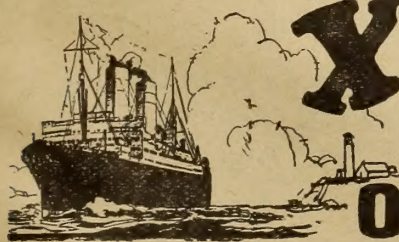
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